

SOUTHAMPTON [Appendix]

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THE  
**SOUTHAMPTON GUIDE;**

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COMPRISING  
AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
**ANCIENT AND PRESENT STATE**  
Of that Town, and its Neighbourhood;

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TOGETHER WITH  
EVERY PARTICULAR NECESSARY FOR THE INFORMATION  
*Of the* **STRANGER and TRAVELLER.**

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*by Rev. Letcliot.*

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

**SOUTHAMPTON ROOMS,**  
*A SATIRICAL POEM.*

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The FIFTH EDITION, augmented and improved.

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Urbs speciosa situ, nitidis pulcherrima tectis,  
Grata peregrinis, deliciofa suis.

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SOUTHAMPTON :  
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IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.





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## ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE FIFTH EDITION.

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AS no pains have been omitted to render the present Edition of the Southampton Guide more perfect and complete than any thing of the kind that has hitherto appeared, it is hoped it may meet with the approbation and patronage of the Public. The Editor has drawn his materials both from the authentic records of the most creditable historical authors, and from curious manuscripts which have hitherto remained unnoted in the libraries  
of

of certain learned friends. He trusts therefore that the Reader will find as accurate and ample a detail of historical facts, and as full an account of the town of Southampton, and country around it, as the nature and size of the following work would admit; and is induced to flatter himself, that both the curious antiquary, and modern traveller, will have no reason to be dissatisfied with the entertainment which it offers to their respective tastes.



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# SOUTHAMPTON ROOMS,

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## <sup>A</sup> SATIRICAL POEM.

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WHILE various Themes the Muses' train invite,  
And lofty strains superior Bards delight ;  
While some can verse to none but Peers afford,  
And find a thousand virtues in *My Lord* ;  
While the starv'd rhymers, slighted by the NINE,  
Dreams of PARNASSUS and forgets to dine ;  
Are there not strains unnotic'd by the throng,  
Which yet unblam'd may grace the Poet's song ?  
The MUSE who nightly on my call attends,  
And still her love with sweet instruction blends,  
Ev'n *now* before me stood confess'd to view,  
She bade me sing, and chose the subject too.

Near those green shades\*—the haughty *Norman's*  
 shame—

Rise HAMPTON's tow'rs, well known to ancient fame,  
 Where the gay train at stated times repair,  
 To lose their care, and breathe salubrious air ;  
 There ev'ry Muse and every Grace combine,  
 To charm the senses, and the taste refine.  
 Thy spires, *Southampton*, glittering on the morn ;  
 Thy gates, which dreadful warlike chiefs adorn ;  
 Thy time-worn tow'rs, by many an Age decay'd,  
 And walls with venerable moss array'd :  
 Thy beauteous Maids for chastity renown'd ;  
 Thy Bards, each season, with fresh laurels crown'd :  
 When I forget them may I cease to sing,  
 Or " prove the *idle Poet* of a K \* \* g !"

Yet not the Muse sincere can partial prove,  
 Ev'n to the dearest object of her love,  
 Well pleas'd to praise, yet sometimes forc'd to blame,  
 By honest means she soars to honest fame,  
 Keeps *Truth* for ever present to her view,  
 And gives to Satire, what is Satire's due.

Can we admire, amidst the vary'd crowd,  
 To meet the sordid, the morose, or proud ;

\* NEW FOREST ; to make which, a vast number of houses  
 and churches were overthrown





Or, while the pert and idle trip along,  
To view mad folly mingling in the throng?  
If these offend, in Truth's bright mirror seen,  
The poet *makes not*, but *describes*, the scene.—  
But hark! the lofty, ample doors unfold,  
Harmonious turning as on hinge of gold;  
The Train pours in, the young, the grave advance,  
Nor age itself denies to lead the dance.  
All gay and glorious! How each count'nance blooms;  
From ev'ry breast how *Zephyr* steals perfumes!  
Ask not if NATURE all these sweets bestow,  
She bids indeed the *vulgar* rose to blow,  
With age it *withers*—ART alone can give,  
On the pale cheek, the beauteous bloom to live;  
ART can, alone, make sweetest scents exhale  
From those whose breath would taint the passing gale.

Lo! where NERISSA mingles with the throng,  
And dreams she leads the courtly train along.  
Has she not charms?—"Oh yes!" the room resounds,  
"There must be charms in *twenty thousand pounds*!"  
Has she not charms? Ask yonder youth who quits  
Surrounding belles, smart girls, and *London* wits?  
Nay, for her sake, the fair ELMIRA leaves,  
Who sighs, deserted; but in vain she grieves—  
Love conquers all, by ancient Bards we're told;  
But *modern* Love gives way to conqu'ring gold.

NERISSA triumphs—to her car she chains  
The vanquish'd youth, who sighs in melting strains ;  
Those *melting* strains the victress soft returns,  
With unfeign'd passion for the youth she burns ;  
In lisping accents is her love confess'd,  
She pats his cheeks, and leans upon his breast.  
Why should the maidens taunt, the wtlings flee ?  
NERISSA is—but in her *sixtieth* year.

Will this move wonder ?—Do but yonder view  
The old Sir GAM that tripping last pursue,  
While *she* has *youth* and *he* has *gold* to spare,  
Fashion will still pronounce the bargain fair.  
'Tis fit the gouty Knight should draw his purse,  
His wife, or mistress—always saves a nurse.

Can LOVE behold his rites by such profan'd,  
By such can HYMEN see his honors stain'd,  
And not in vengeance give his wrath to flow  
In one vast torrent of connubial woe,  
While Jealousy, Distrust, Aversion, wait ;  
And curse, completely curse the wedded state ?

Sir MACAHONE, you see too, is come down,  
Sir MACAHONE, but just return'd from town.  
“ Oh ! such an air and mien” (my Lady cries),  
“ Dear Mrs. DAINTY, did you mark his eyes—

"Nay you *shall* know him: Well, I do protest,  
 "That chit Miss TWITTER's so completely blest.  
 "Lud! sure the girl has got a birthday-suit;  
 "But then her *father*! What a vulgar brute!  
 "She cannot hope to carry such a beau;  
 "The Baronet can never sloop so low."—  
 "Dear Lady GRIZZLE! but he is so bold,  
 "(They say)'-----"Oh Ma'am! he's worth his weight  
     in gold,  
 "But here's my Lady BAB—Lud! how she'll rant;  
 "For Lady BAB, you know, is TWITTER's aunt!  
 "And the dear man himself! Well TWITTER's lost!  
 "She ne'er was famed for wit, although a toast."

Sir MACAHONE, when young, from *Liffy's* side  
 To *England* came, to seek a wealthy bride,  
 Wit, Gamester, Captain, various shapes he try'd;  
 Through many a motley scene successless pass'd,  
 He turns the Man of Quality at last;  
 To dear *Southampton* fails not to repair,  
 And quickly wins the hearts of half the fair—  
 But hush! it has been whisper'd here, of late,  
 Sir MAC—— has neither Title nor Estate.

My Lady TROMPINGTON comes next in view,  
 A *London* Widow, rich, and buxom too;

Fresh health, fresh spirits in her looks appear,  
A toast, though in her six-and-thirtieth year.  
How lively she, how *debonaire* and gay !  
How happy !—were but EMILY away.—  
“ You have a daughter, Ma’am, so young and fair.”  
“ Oh ! name her not, a chit not worth your care,  
‘ A forward Miss,—a woman by all means,  
‘ And yet the girl has never seen her Teens.’  
“ My Lady TROMPINGTON, sure you mistake,  
“ For Miss was born before I knew Lord RAKE,  
“ And we’ve been married sixteen years, I vow.”  
“ I’m sure that’s what I never can allow ;  
‘ You sure must think I know my daughter’s age,  
‘ And that is three years less, I dare engage.’

All this, by chance, if young EMILIA hears,  
Heav’ns ! how her mother in her eyes appears :  
But then her Ladyship has got a tongue,  
And Miss is snubb’d *because Mamma is young*.

But wild BELL FLIPPANT no such laws restrain,  
Deliver’d early from a mother’s reign.  
Ere thrice five summers have matur’d her charms,  
Her rising bosom beats with soft alarms ;  
At ball or play, ambitious still to shine,  
She thinks her beauty more than half divine ;



A dozen swains must all her steps attend,  
A dozen suitors at her shrine must bend;  
And most she glories when by chlidish wiles,  
She deems another's lover she beguiles.  
Yet while her faithful train her charms extol,  
The Duke of BARNET swears she's but a doll;  
Sir HURLY BURLY laughs at her outright,  
And Miss PEWITZEN calls her *child*, in spite;  
Nay, Madam BOWZER, when she lost Sir HUGH,  
Declar'd she'd give the *Babe correction* due.  
But what of this! shall BELL forego the field,  
When to her pow'r so many heroes yield?  
Forbid it pride; nay more, forbid it shame!  
"I'm now a toast, and shall I lose my fame?"  
"Does not his Grace of BASSET take delight  
To play and dance with me each Public Night;  
Don't in my train the two Lord BUBBLES shine?  
And, above all, Sir MACAHONE is mine;  
He's ready to protect me with his life.  
"And—if I *please* make me his *Lady-wife*."

Thus reasons BELL, and spends life's early spring  
*An idle, giddy, discontented Thing!*  
Nor seeks one charm or virtue, to engage,  
In the full summer of maturer age;  
Each batter'd rake still deems the girl his prey;—  
Who *flatters* most will bear the prize away.

Who has not heard of our Miss CRAMPLEY's fame?  
What honors may not DORCAS CRAMPLEY claim?  
Who, of base men, and treach'rous wiles afraid,  
Full five-and-forty years has lived a Maid,  
And still, though tir'd of the unfocial life,  
Swears "she can't *think* of being made a Wife."  
"But did you hear how Lord JOHN RATTLE talk'd,  
"I'm sure his Lordship has been greatly balk'd;  
"Yet still these men, without all shame or fear,  
"Will tell their love-tales in a maiden's ear;  
"Ah, what a life is mine!—Good morning, BAB;  
"Miss TWITTER's grown as four as any crab;  
"And so's BELL FLIPPANT—Pray, let *either* take  
"That precious Gift of Heav'n, their *Irish* Rake.  
"I *hate* the men; but I'll be judg'd by you  
"What in my case can a poor Maiden do:  
"I must hear all, but yet I'll yield to none!  
"*Or yield to dear Sir COCK-A-HOOP alone.*

Sir COCK-A-HOOP!—scarce fit to go to school,  
The Lady's play-thing, and the Muse's tool!  
Proud without honor, without talents vain,  
Dup'd by a fawning, flatt'ring, idle train;  
He swims along in all the pride of dress;  
As if his Riches made his Folly less.  
If in close conclave with his Fools to sit,  
And call himself the arbiter of wit,

If —'s *damn'd* pieces drawling to rehearse,  
Or penning dull lampoons in doggrel verse;  
If talk eternal,—(talking to no end);  
While scarce a blockhead will his speech attend;  
If to the town th' ambiguous jest t'afford,  
“ And now a *Lady* trip, and now a *Lord* ;”  
If *these* are talents, then the Knight shall shine,  
At least if Verse can make him so, Divine.

But see who yonder gravely stalks along;  
Say, Muse, is he a subject for my Song?  
“ From fair AUGUSTA, lo! the sage withdraws,  
“ And leaves a while, to plead his Country's cause.”  
What Orator is this so far renown'd?  
What Senator, with deathless laurels crown'd?  
“ Not by such titles he aspires to Fame;  
“ A *Patriot*! and MALVOLIO is his name.”  
Can there be aught more sacred, Muse, unfold?  
Though rolling years return an Age of Gold,  
Than he who burning with his country's love,  
Would ev'ry rough extreme of danger prove,  
Face foreign foes, curb arbitrary pow'r,  
And check rebellion in the dang'rous hour?  
“ Tis mighty well of such a one to sing?  
“ But our MALVOLIO aims at no such thing;  
“ To quit his trade, to crowd a common-hall,  
“ And loud for W—s and Liberty to bawl;

" To prate of tyranny among the Great,  
 " *Himself* a tyrant in his petty state ;  
 " To drink *Bostonian* freedom in a bowl,  
 " Round which a thousand awkward emblems roll ;  
 " To talk of fancy'd grievances and woes,  
 " And with a speech of W—s to wipe his nose :  
 " These are his *virtues*—what his *vices* are,  
 " His intimates and family declare."

But here we stop : T'were labour thrown away  
 Should we dissect this Insect of a day !

Next see the raw-bon'd ARCHY B——proceed,  
 A bonny laddie, from the banks of *Tweed* ;  
 His air is lofty but his means are small,  
 Yet less may serve for one who saves his *all* :  
 From ancient *Scotia's* land, in happy time,  
 He fought the warmer (*wealthier*) *English* clime ;  
 Full of himself, with scorn his peers he ey'd,  
 And what his av'rice fought, his pride deny'd :  
 To nurse mean pride his character has been,  
 Which almost makes economy a sin.  
 Late to *Ierne's* land the loon repair'd,  
 As '*kenning* to live there *lik' ony laird* ;'  
 But not th' indignant shores his feet retain,  
 Cruel *Ierne* sends him back again.  
 Now thrice three moons in *England* has he mix'd  
 With *Men*, and here his *ne plus ultra* fix'd.



This is the country for whose wealth he burns,  
 And from whose bourn the *Scotchman* ne'er returns.  
 He with MALVOLIO still a war maintains,  
 Both stand invincible—for want of brains;  
 With W—s and B—LL one tags the lame dispute,  
 The *other* raves all day for J—Y B—E. —  
 Ask you the city patriot for a toast,  
 He tells you that '*America* is lost :'  
 Ask what's o'clock ; he'll say, " the times are hard,  
 " And must be so, till vil—ns meet reward,  
 " Till gibbets all the roads to *London* fill,  
 " And noble blood streams fast on *Tower-hill*."  
 Ask the *North Briton* for a pinch of snuff,  
 " All but the *Scotch* is *axecrable* stuff :"  
 Observe, to *Richmond* what a pleasant ride ;  
 " The banks of *Thames* are naught to dear *Tweedside* :"  
 Talk you of heroes which our days produce,  
 They're " *a' but silly loons* to ROBERT BRUCE ;"  
 He loves our gracious King, beyond dispute,  
 Not for his *virtues* ; — for the sake of B—E ;  
 Rivals, agree ! why shake your empty pate ?  
 Nor this can *serve*, nor that can *harm* the state.  
 Parties and factions loud may rage and bawl,  
 But genuine *Folly's* of no side at all.

Ah ! *vive la Bagatelle* ! see who comes here,  
 How gay his *cloaths*, how thin his *cheeks* appear—

Monfieur Le NOIR, behold his bold advance;  
Monfieur Le NOIR is juft arriv'd from France;  
For ever fprightly, gay and *debonair*,  
Cuts capers high, and laughs at grief and care;  
To every female flimfy tribute pays,  
And gives to each a fulsome load of praife;  
Himfelf indiff'rent plies the dance and fong,  
Nor yet felects one female from the throng:  
Not fo the Ladies; for his fake alone,  
They almoft leave their dear Sir MACAHONE;  
Mifs TWITTER and Mifs FLIPPANT both affail  
His guarded heart, not doubting to prevail.  
How hard, alas! fuch conquests to improve,  
His *vanity* is touch'd, but not his *love*.  
“ Mifs TWITTER is his foul's fupreme delight;”  
And then “ BELL FLIPPANT is an angel quite.”  
To each he tells his am'rous tale by turns,  
For each he fwears in *Cupid's* flames he burns;  
At length, detected, fondly each complains;  
He snuffs, trips off, yet talks of am'rous pains;  
Each Mifs grows loud; *allons!* he leads the dance,  
And leaves them both—’Tis *a la mode de France*,

Would you the contralt of this fcene explore?  
Behold 'Squire BLUNT, an *Englifhman* all o'er,  
He cares not Threepence for your Dukes and Peers,  
He d--ns all foreign fashions, “ hates *Mounfeers*!”

As for the *Girls*, he likes with them to play,  
And just "to toy an idle hour away."  
But "he can't *cringe*, he never was at *France* ;"  
Yet just for Fun the clown has learn'd to dance :  
So might a *bear*——to both we oft give place ;  
Not for their *merit*, but their strange *grimace*.  
Laugh, if you please, the 'Squire will tell you true,  
"He danc'd in troth, to please himself, not you."  
His acres best his merit may explain,  
But farms and dunghills do not suit our strain :  
His houses too, we can't the tale rehearse,  
For lands and tenements would clog the verse.  
Suffice it that 'Squire BLUNT is wealthy known,  
And Madam BOWZER marks him for her own:

But who is she that with such artful leer,  
Salutes each Lady, and accosts each Peer ?  
'Tis Mrs. SLY, of honorable name,  
At *Bath* and *Tunbridge* late well known to fame ;  
Who'd gain a mistress, or a wife discard,  
Has but to wheedle her and to reward :  
What female, weary of her husband's pow'r,  
Wants a gallant—to *pass away an hour* ;  
To make life bearable, let her apply,  
And tell her utmost wish——to Mrs. SLY.

Her, Mr. BLUBBER but of late employ'd,  
 And Mr. BLUBBER all his hopes enjoy'd.  
 Near *Thames-Street*, now he comfortably dwells,  
 And by short weight his soap and candles sells ;—  
 But he and BETSY once a-year repair  
 To dear *Southampton*, tir'd of City air ;  
 Till a round sum, agreed on, they disburse,  
 Then, with sad hearts, go back, and empty purse :  
 Though SLY has whisper'd in his BETSY's ear,  
 She may receive the visits of a Peer :  
 What Peer? perhaps, you'll ask ; —Lord GRAVEL-  
 DOWN,

Known for his morals in each seaport-town :  
 With him would any man suspect a wife,  
 Whom Mrs. SLY consign'd to him for life ?  
 BLUBBER knows better how his cash is spent,  
 The Peer may make a *Carnival*, of *Lent*.

Know you yon smirking figure ? see him stand,  
 Or rather loll ; a paper in his hand !  
 He seems concern'd to hide it ; but indeed  
 His only wish is that you all should read.  
 “ Love-verses to the fair !” upon my life,  
 'Tis strange his pen has not ensur'd a wife !  
 Perhaps you'll say he's wedded to his Muse,  
 A sorry match ! which no wise man would chuse.



Proud of his flimsy works and always prone  
To censure each performance but his own ;  
With dullest Satire, Epigrams as bad,  
And Panegyrics' writ in "prose, run mad ;"  
He dreams he shines the Laureat of the town,  
Nor can *Mamurrus*' self dispute the crown :  
*MAMURRUS*, taught in *Greek* and *Latin* school,  
To count each syllable and laugh by rule,  
*Wife* but to *tease*, and *learned* to perplex,  
Who gives no quarter to the softer sex,  
But still dissects in wrath the poet's song,  
And persecutes with *words of six feet long*.

Both these with proud contempt *AVARO* eyes,  
Who thinks that to be *rich* is to be wise ;  
For *health*, not *pleasure*, hither he repairs,  
And calls this town the bane of youthful heirs ;  
While young *CLEANDER*, prodigal and bold,  
His next of kin, and heir to all his gold,  
Laughs at his kinsman, calls him fool or knave,  
And hopes, ere long, to gambol o'er his grave.

Such are the crowd the laughing muse surveys,  
Who, idly fluttering, spend their summer days ;  
Should she proceed what numbers might be sung,  
Ere yet the poet had his lyre unstrung ;

But pause we here : — Enough that in our song,  
Impartial satire has pourtray'd the throng.  
If, unchastis'd, their paths they still pursue,  
(The veil remov'd, and all confess'd to view,)  
If *Folly* still leads on the motley Train,  
Poets may write, and Doctors preach in vain.

# THE SOUTHAMPTON GUIDE.

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## C H A P. I.

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### ANCIENT STATE OF SOUTHAMPTON.

THERE are no literary researches attended with greater difficulties, or more frequent disappointment, than those which have for their object the *early history* of cities and towns. As places of this description usually originate in ages of ignorance and darkness, our investigations are not assisted by any lights imparted by contemporary writers; and all our information must be derived from tradition, a

source not to be depended upon, as, from its nature, it soon becomes imperfect, inaccurate, and obscure.

This observation applies to the town of which we have undertaken to give some account. Little authentic information can be now gained of its early state. Some fanciful authors, indeed, are inclined to give it an antiquity of four or five ages prior to the Christian æra.\* As their accounts, however, seem to be founded chiefly on conjecture, and imaginary etymological analogies, it will not be worth while to weary the reader's patience by detailing them; particularly as it has been observed by an intelligent historian, That there can be nothing more uncertain, more obscure, or of which we are more ignorant, than the transactions that took place, in this country, during the British ages; that is, previous to the arrival of the Romans here.†

We

\* *Geoffrey of Monmouth. Rols of Warwick*, p. 23.

† "Equidem nihil occultius, nihil incertius, nihil ignotius, rebus Britannorum à principio gestis," &c. *Hist. Pol. Virg.* p. 18, l. 21.



We have no authority for imagining that Southampton existed even during the government of that warlike people in this country. No traces of Roman masonry having been discovered, or coins found in it, a strong presumption arises, that they never inhabited a town on the same situation with the present one. The idea of the ancient station, Clausentum, occupying this spot is entirely erroneous, as I shall prove very satisfactorily in a subsequent chapter.

*Hamton*, the old name of the town, speaks strongly in favor of its Saxon original; it being compounded of two genuine Saxon words, *ham* a house, and *tun*, or *ton*, a town; a simple and rational etymology, which a topographer of the present day, in vain, endeavors to discountenance.\*

Whether or not, however, *Hamton* was first built in the Anglo-Saxons' times, is a matter of little consequence; certain it is, its  
recorded

\* *Gough's Edition of Camden's Britannia.* vol. I. p. 133.

recorded history does not commence till the ninth century. The first accounts we have of it, are very disastrous ones. The fierce and sanguinary Danes, who infested the English coasts without intermission for almost two centuries, made repeated descents on old Hamtun, and more than once wrapped the place in fire and blood. In the year 838, during the reign of Ethelwolf, these rovers landed from a fleet of thirty three gallies, and committed sad depredations on the town, and atrocities on its inhabitants. Wolphard the gallant governor of the county, however, collected a body of forces, and marched to the spot where, in a bloody rencounter, he defeated the invaders, and drove them to their ships.†

But England was doomed to feel the scourge of this piratical enemy for many years, nor were they to be deterred from their attempts by a few inconsiderable defeats. As the Danes were a nation of sailors and freebooters,

† *Sax. Chron.* p. 73. *Lel. Collect.* v. I. p. 192.

booters, their fleets, till the time of Alfred, were more numerous than those of any other European nation. They consisted of small, narrow ships, swift in sailing, and easy to be worked. In these they ran up creeks and rivers; and, on debarking, drew them on shore, and surrounded them with entrenchments. Part of their force was left to protect these; and the remainder, scattering themselves over the country, began the work of plunder. As the object of their expedition was booty, they seldom remained long in any one place, but retired as soon as they had completed their devastations; and were usually at sea, before any regular force could be gotten together, to retaliate the mischief they had committed.

The sloth and pusillanimity of Ethelred, gave the Danes a fair opportunity of ravaging his kingdom with impunity. In the year 981, they landed, from seven great ships, at Southampton, and committed their usual enormities. Scarcely twelve years elapsed before they were again seen at the same spot;

spot; repeating their cruelties and devastations, headed by Sweyn, King of Denmark, and Olave, King of Norway. In this expedition, however, they did not adhere to their old plan of confining themselves to the sea-coast; but, imboldened by the inactivity of the king, seized on all the horses they could find, and carried the terror of their arms into the more inland counties. The distress and danger of the English now became excessive; but the weakness of Ethelred could adopt no other means for lessening them than those of bribery. The two leaders were promised a reward of 16,000*l.*, on condition of their returning peaceably to the North. The terms were accepted, and Sweyn and Olave sat down quietly at Southampton, until the money was paid them, when they fulfilled their contract.\*

The exertions of Edmond Ironside were unable to deprive the Danes of that footing which the imbecility of his predecessor had enabled

\**Sax. Chron.*



enabled them to acquire in England ; and, after repeated contests, he was under the necessity of yielding half his kingdom, to their leader Canute.

Several circumstances conspire to place Canute's character in a very respectable light. He not only appears to have been an able sovereign, and a gallant and enterprising commander, but to have possessed habits of thought and reflection, rather uncommon in the leaders of his age and nation. Of this, the followed anecdote remains a proof : Crowned with success, and surrounded with pomp and power, the ear of Canute was not without its flatterers. His courtiers vied with each other in their adulation towards him ; and one of them, on a particular time, exclaimed in the hyperbolical language of Eastern compliment, That there was nothing but what he could effect. The king, willing to place the absurdity and meanness of the parasite in a proper light, ordered a chair to be carried to the sea-shore, (for he was then at Southampton) when the tide was flowing.

Having

Having seated himself near the edge of the water, he commanded the waves to retire, and obey the voice of him that was omnipotent. They, however, observing their natural course, gradually approached, and at length began to wash his feet; when turning to the courtiers who surrounded him, he severely upbraided them for their flattery, remarking, That the most powerful created being was but impotent and weak, when compared with the Lord and Ruler of the universe; with whom omnipotence resided, and who alone could say to the ocean, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."\*

The ravages of the Danes had so reduced the inhabitants, and lessened the consideration of Hamtun, that when the Conqueror made his famous national survey, the particulars of which are preserved in Domesday-Book, we find the town contained only 79 men in demesne. The minute is to the following effect:

"In

\* *Hen. Hunt. Hist.* VI. p. 209.

" In the borough of Hantune the king has  
 " 79 men in demesne, who pay a land-tax of  
 " seven pounds, and also paid the same sum,  
 " in the time of King Edward the Con-  
 " fessor; twenty-seven of whom pay eight-  
 " pence each; two of them pay twelve-pence  
 " each; and the remaining fifty pay six-pence  
 " each." \*

This extract, however, proves that Hamtun was a Burgh, and consequently a place of some trade and importance in the Anglo-Saxon times. †

Its incorporation by charter, took place in the reign of Henry II.; and confirmations of it were granted by Richard I., John, and Edward III. John, immediately on his coming to the throne, gave the farm of Southampton, together with the port of Portf-

D

mouth,

\* See *Hampshire Extracted from Domesday-Book*, by R. WARNER, Jun. 4to. Faulder, 1789. p. 279. Sold also by T. Baker, Southampton.

† For the nature of Saxon Boroughs, See *Warner's Topographical Remarks relating to Hampshire*; vol II. page 49, *et infra*. Blamire, 1793: Sold also by T. Baker.

mouth, to the burgesses of the former town, in consideration of an annual payment into the Exchequer, of 200l. by weight. Under the auspices of these charters, and aided by many local privileges and immunities, Southampton soon began to increase in opulence and consideration. A brisk wine-trade was carried on between it and the coast of France; the Stannaries were removed hither; and general commerce, the certain harbinger of wealth, began to unfold her advantages to the inhabitants. In the tenth of Richard I. the port-revenue amounted to 40l. 5s. 8d.; and in the seventeenth year of his successor, the *Compotus*, or sum to be accounted for, was the usual *redditus* of 200l.; eleemosynary donations to some monks, 9l. 5s.; and for fifty-eight tuns of French, Gascon, and Anjou wines, and for two tuns of Spanish or Portuguese, 50l. and one mark.

The jurisdiction of Southampton port was so extensive, that its burgesses were liable to constant impositions from the artifices of the neighbouring maritime towns, which sometimes  
took



took advantage of the distance between them and the head port, to exact dues from shipping to which they had no claim. In the seventeenth year of Edward II., Lymington practised this piece of fraud; and an action was brought by the mayor and burgessees of Southampton, against that town, for having taken duties on salt, barley, and oats, to the amount of 40s., and customs on cloth, to the amount of 100s. The argument of the plaintiffs was, That they held their town, with the port, extending from beyond Hurst to Langstone, of the crown, at 220l. per annum. The jury confirmed the claim, and the corporation of Southampton recovered damages to the amount of 200l.

The increasing prosperity of Southampton received a sudden check in the reign of Edward III. during the contest which arose between Philip de Valois and that prince, respecting the succession to the crown of France. By the Salic law, instituted in very early times, no woman could sway the sceptre of that kingdom; so that upon the decease of

D. 2.

Charles.

Charles the Fair, King of France, without issue, (who had succeeded by virtue of that law) Philip de Valois claimed it, as being the next male heir. But Edward who was son of Isabella, (daughter of Philip the Fair, and sister of the three last kings,) thought his title better than that of a cousin-german only, and pursued his claim by invading France with a powerful army. During the continuance of hostilities, a French fleet, consisting of fifty gallies, came to Southampton in October, 1338, reduced the town to ashes, and plundered its inhabitants of all their property. They did not, however, effect this devastation with impunity; the king of Sicily's son, and several distinguished personages of their party were slain, and the rest obliged to retire with precipitation to their shipping.

This disaster depressed, for a short time, the spirits of the Southampton people; but being an active, commercial race, and receiving the countenance and assistance of the king, they soon recovered from their consternation, and began building their town anew; fortifying it  
with

with double ditches, substantial walls, and watch-towers. To these fortifications Richard II. added a strong castle,\* built on an artificial mount, for the defence of the harbour, which so well answered the purposes of its erection, that, from this period, Southampton does not seem to have suffered further from the visits of the French.

The gallant army that reaped laurels of immortal verdure in the battle of Agincourt was mustered at Southampton, previous to its embarkation for France, in 1415. Of this encampment, there still remains a minute and accurate account (drawn up at the time) among the archives of the corporation. The spot, called Westport, † on which it was formed, is not now to be seen, being covered entirely

D 3

with

\* Henry IV., by letters under the privy seal, granted to the corporation of Southampton, for repairing and strengthening the fortifications, 100*l.* per annum to be paid yearly by the collector of the subsidy on wool exported from thence; 100*l.* of the fee-farm of the town; and he ordered a third 100*l.* to be subscribed by the inhabitants themselves.

† *Warton's Note, Johnson and Steevens's Shak. v. VI.* page 61.

with water. While the intrepid Henry was waiting for a favorable wind, at this town, to transport his forces to the coast of France, a deeply-concerted confederacy was happily discovered in its infancy ; which, had it succeeded, would have effectually marred all his glorious projects.

The Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scrope of Masham, and Sir Thomas Grey of Heton, were the chief conspirators. Historians are divided as to the object of the plot ; many asserting that the project was suggested by the court of France, which, terrified with the preparations of Henry, had engaged the three noblemen above-mentioned, by the bribe of a million of livres, to murder the king at Southampton ; an account which Shakspeare seems to have credited :

“ See you, my princes and my noble peers,  
“ These English monsters ! my Lord Cambridge here !  
“ You know how apt our love was, to accord  
“ To furnish him with all appertinents  
“ Belonging to his honour ; and this man  
“ Hath,



“Hath, for a few light crowns, lightly conspir’d  
“And sworn unto the practices of France,  
“To kill us here, in Hampton : to the which  
“This knight, no less for bounty bound to us  
“Than Cambridge is—hath likewise sworn:  
    But oh !  
“What shall I say to thee, Lord Scrope ?  
    Thou cruel,  
“Ingrateful, savage, and inhuman creature ! \*

Other writers (with greater probability) seem to think, the conspiracy was formed originally by the Earl of Cambridge, second son to the Duke of York, who having espoused the sister of the Earl of Marche, had zealously embraced the interests of that family, and engaged Lord Scrope, and Sir Thomas Grey, to second his views. † Be that as-it may, the plot was fortunately discovered before it could be executed, and as the formalities of law were not much regarded in those days, the prisoners were speedily tried, condemned, and executed, at Southampton. Their remains were afterwards

\* *Hen. V. Act II. Scene 2.*

† *Hollinshed, page 549.*

wards interred in the chapel of God's-house,  
there ; where the following notification of the  
conspiracy and its ill-success may be seen. \*

RICHARD, EARL OF CAMBRIDGE,  
LORD SCROPE OF MASHAM,  
SIR THO. GREY OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

CONSPIRED  
TO MURDER KING HENRY V.  
IN THIS TOWN,  
AS HE WAS PREPARING TO SAIL  
WITH HIS ARMY,  
AGAINST CHARLES VI. KING OF FRANCE ;  
FOR WHICH CONSPIRACY  
THEY WERE EXECUTED, AND BURIED  
NEAR THIS PLACE,  
IN THE YEAR  
MCCCCXV.

The motives of family interest, which, probably, induced the Earl of Cambridge to form this attempt against the life of his sovereign, will appear, according to the erring maxims of human policy, to palliate in a degree the iniquity

\* This monument was erected by the late Lord Delawar.

iniquity of the plan ; but how shall we dwell with pity on the memory of a man, who like Lord Scrope could break through the strong ties of gratitude and friendship, and for the paltry consideration of a little gold, enter into a deliberate conspiracy to murder his patron, protector, and king.

“ The man that was his bedfellow, \*  
“ Whom he hath cloy'd and grac'd with princely  
favours ;  
“ That he should, for a foreign purse, so sell  
“ His sov'reign's life, to death and treachery !

In the reign of Edward IV., when the feuds between the houses of York and Lancaster raged with their utmost violence, scarcely a day elapsed, which was not marked by some hostilities of the opposite parties. That division of sentiments, with respect to the two contenders

\* Hollinshed says ; “ The said Lord Scrope was in such favour with the king, that he admitted him sometime to be his bedfellow.” So much are opinions altered with times, that what was considered as a mark of honor and friendship in the fifteenth century, would now be justly looked on as highly indelicate and improper. It is well known that Cromwell, when he had any point to gain with the army, would take the common soldiers, individually, to his bed.

tenders for the crown, which pervaded almost all England, subsisted at Southampton; and blazed out with so much fury on the occasion, that a fierce skirmish ensued between the partisans of the White and Red Roses, in which several of the inhabitants were destroyed. The Yorkists, however, being at length victorious, the leaders of the Lancastrian party were taken prisoners. Edward was of a temper too jealous and severe to pardon such an insult upon his government; he accordingly hastened to Southampton, and immediately commissioned Tibetot, Earl of Worcester, to sit in judgment on the prisoners. They were tried, condemned, and executed; but the malice of the monarch, not satisfied with that infliction which ought to close the scene of human punishment, permitted their breathless carcases to be impaled, and in this situation exposed to the public gaze; a mean gratification of impotent revenge, useless as it was unpopular, and what brought a deserved odium upon the king, and Tibetot, who was the minister of his vengeance.\*

-Leland

\* *Leland's Collect.* v. I. p. 502.



Leland the antiquary, who was commissioned by Henry VIII. to make a perambulation through England, for the purpose of searching the conventual libraries, and preserving other remains of monastic antiquity, took Southampton in his tour; and has left us the following account of its state when he visited the town:

“ There be in the fair, and right strong  
“ waulle of New Hampton, eight gates. Over  
“ Barr gate by N. is the *Domus Civica*, and  
“ under it the town prison. There is a great  
“ suburb without it, and a great double dyke  
“ welle watered on eche hand without it.  
“ The East-gate is stronge, not so large as  
“ Barre gate, and in its suburb stands St.  
“ Mary’s church. To the South gate joins a  
“ castelet well ordinauncid to be at that quar-  
“ ter of the haven. There is another mean  
“ gate a little more South, called God’s house  
“ gate, of an hospital founded by two mer-  
“ chants, joined to it; and not far beyond it  
“ is Water gate, without which is a key.  
“ West gate is stronge, and has a key without  
it.

“ it. There are two more gates. The glory  
“ of the Castle is in the dungeon, that is both  
“ large, fair, and strong, both by work and the  
“ site of it. There be five parish churches in  
“ the town. Holy Rood church standeth in  
“ the chief street, which is one of the fairest  
“ streets that is in any town in England, and  
“ it is well buildid for timber building. There  
“ be many fair merchants’ houses, and in the  
“ South-east part was a college of Grey Friars.  
“ Here was also an hospital called God’s-  
“ house, founded by two merchants, improp-  
“ riated syns to Queen’s-college, Oxford.\*

The castelet above-mentioned by Leland, is standing at present; and as the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, and the respectability of our marine, have long rendered it useless as a fort, it now serves the purposes of a prison for the confinement of debtors. It is said to have been built by Henry VIII.; who presented, at the same time, some ordinance to the town, one piece of which is still to be seen on an adjoining platform.

Among

\* *Leland It. v. III. p. 74, et infra.*

Among the number of royal visitors who have occasionally honored Southampton with their presence, it reckons Edward VI. In the year 1552, this prince having been attacked both by the measles and small-pox, his constitution was so much weakened as to render a suspension of the toils of state absolutely necessary. By the advice of his physicians, therefore, he made a tour of amusement, through the western and southern parts of his kingdom, attended by a band of three hundred and twenty soldiers; and courtiers and servants to the amount of four thousand horse.\* During this expedition, he kept up a correspondence with a favorite of his, named Barnaby Fitzpatric; a series of letters, with which an elegant author of the present day some time since obliged the public.† In one of these epistles, written from Christchurch, Edward mentions his visit to Southampton,

E which,

\* *Hayward's Life and Reign of Edward VI., apud Kennet, v. II. p. 323*

† *Letters of Edward VI. to Barnaby Fitzpatric; printed by Mr. Walpole; Strawberry-Hill.*

which, from his slight description, appears to have been, at that period, in a flourishing state. "From thence [Portsmouth] we went," says he, "to Titchfield (the Earl of Southampton's house) and so to Southampton town. The citizens had bestowed for our coming great cost in painting, repairing, and rampairing their walls. The towne is handsome, and for the bignesse of it, as faire houses as be at London. The citizens made great cheer, and many of them kept costly tables."\*

The extension of its trade increased, gradually, the magnitude of Southampton and the wealth of its inhabitants. Camden, who wrote in the time of Elizabeth, tells us, it was then famous for the number and beauty of its buildings, its affluent inhabitants, and the resort of numerous merchants. † But as Commerce is a very capricious lady, easily disgusted, and very uncertain in her smiles and frowns, we shall not be surprised to find that, a century after-

\* *Walpole's Edit.* p. 10. *Fuller's Church-Hist.* b. vii. p. 413.

† *Gough's Edit. Cam. Brit.* v. I. p. 116.



afterwards, Southampton presented a very different appearance; being at that time, (as Gibson, in his edition of Camden, observes) "not in the same flourishing state as formerly, "for having lost its trade, it has lost also most "of its inhabitants; and the great houses of "its merchants are now dropping to the "ground, and only shew its ancient magnificence."\* Since this period, however, trade has again brought its advantages to Southampton, and it is at present a town of the first beauty and consideration in the West of England.

\* *Gibson's Edit. of Camden.*

## C H A P. II.

### PRESENT STATE OF SOUTHAMPTON.

**SOUTHAMPTON** enjoys a situation in every respect eligible; it being beautiful, healthy, and commodious for commerce. The Aire, or Itchin, winds to the East of the town; and the Tese, or Auton, to the West. The soil on which it stands is a hard gravel; and the town rising from the river with a gentle ascent, is the cause of its being always dry and clean. It consists of one very broad and handsome street, with several lesser ones running parallel to this, and connected by lanes and allies, diverging at right angles from it. The houses in general, particularly in the  
upper

upper part, are elegant, modern-built mansions. The entrance into Southampton, from the London road, is very striking; the effect being much assisted by the venerable appearance of Bar-gate, a fine remain of antiquity. This majestic portal was built in the reign of Edward III., and, according to the architecture of those days, is both machicolated and embattled. On its North front are portrayed two gigantic figures, one on each side of the gateway, representing Ascupart, a mighty giant; and Sir Bevis, styled of Southampton, his redoubted conqueror: a victory preserved in the following couplet:

“Bevis conquer’d Ascupart, and after slew the  
boare,

“And then he cross’d beyond the seas, to combat  
with the More.”

The High-street, in Leland’s time, was supposed to be “the finest street of any town in all England,” a pre-eminence which it still maintains, if some few in the capital be excepted. It is three-quarters of a mile in length; but, till lately, was very much ob-

fructed by the Audit and Market house, which are now erected in a more convenient spot ; adding, at the same time, greatly to the beauty of the street. The council-chamber is particularly magnificent. A neat conduit now occupies the spot where the old one formerly stood ; which, with three others supply the town with excellent water.

The chief trade that Southampton enjoys at present, is with the Portuguese for wine and fruit, and with the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. There are several sloops continually failing to and from these islands, especially the two former ; which, besides many goods bought in England by the insular shopkeepers, carry away annually a quantity of unwrought wool, allowed by act of parliament,—to Jersey 4000, to Guernsey 2000, to Alderney 400, to Sark 200 tods, of thirty-two pounds each, which must be sent from, or re-landed, and duty paid at this port. In return they import into this kingdom great quantities of coarse worsted hose. Several packets also, previous to our commencing hostilities with  
France,



France, were established from hence, to Havre-de-Grace, and back again, almost daily, for the conveying of passengers, horses, and carriages; by which a communication with France was laid open, and diligences regularly went to Paris, and returned, for the accommodation of travellers; and for those who preferred a passage by water, vessels might be constantly hired to go by way of the Seine.

In this town are many considerable wine and timber merchants. A carpet-manufactory was established here in 1783, which meets with great encouragement; and the silk-manufactory is carried on to a large extent. The mills for manufacturing blocks, &c. are wonderful pieces of mechanism; they were erected by Mr. Walter Taylor, the present owner, and merit the attention of the curious, as well as of mechanics. The enterprising spirit of many of its inhabitants, continues to enlarge Southampton at every quarter; and, exclusive of the small, tho' neat, buildings in the eastern part, many elegant mansions have lately been erected, at the upper end of the town.

Charles

Charles I. confirmed all the former charters which had been granted to the town. The corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, a sheriff, and two bailiffs; and those only who have served any of these offices are common-council men. But the corporation can elect an unlimited number of burgesses, who are members of it, and vote for the election of the mayor and members of parliament. There are eleven justices of the peace, *viz.* the mayor for the time being, the bishop of Winchester, the recorder, the last mayor, five senior aldermen, and two burgesses. Several royal burgesses have been elected, and still do honor to this corporation: the late Prince of Wales, in 1750, was admitted burgess by particular desire; as were their late royal highnesses the dukes of York and Cumberland. His present Majesty, with his royal brother, the duke of Gloucester, are also of the number. All who have passed the chair are aldermen. The corporation have several officers, a town-clerk, with a genteel salary, four serjeants at mace, a town-crier, &c.

The

The mayor and bailiffs have a court for the recovery of small debts. All causes are tried in the Guildhall, where the quarter-sessions are also held; and, except capital crimes, all offenders are here arraigned and heard. By special commission they have cognizance also of capital offences.

This town, which was made a borough by Henry II., and by king John a county in itself, is independent of the lord-lieutenant and sheriff of Hants. The mayor is admiral of the liberties, from South-sea castle to Hurst-castle, and half seas over from Calshot to the Isle of Wight. There are nearly six hundred voters for members in parliament for this town, not only those who pay taxes to church and poor, but out-burgeses also have votes.

Two fairs are annually held in this town, of which Trinity fair, held near Chapel-mill, adjoining to the town, is the principal. It commences on the Saturday noon in Whitsun-week, and holds till Wednesday noon in Trinity-week; but Monday is the chief day  
of

of business. A pie-powder court is constantly held, to determine disputes and punish offenders; whence, probably, it was once very reputable. The senior-bailiff presides, having a booth wherein to entertain the corporation &c. during the fair. On the 6th of May, a fair is held Above-Bar, for two days, called St. Mark's. On the Tuesday before Shrove-Tuesday, and Old St. Andrew, were two others formerly held in the market, but they are now discontinued.

Three weekly markets, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, are fully supplied with fine fish, meat, and vegetables. Lobsters from Hamble, brought thither by Jersey and Guernsey vessels, are sold reasonably; whiting and mackarel are caught in the river; and cods, soles, john-dories, and red mullets are frequently brought from Torbay, and sold very cheap. The salmon caught here is excellent, though not so plentiful as formerly, when it was made an article in apprenticing-indentures not to eat salmon more than once a day.

For



For the accommodation of the public and the benefit of trade, there are three banks, one under the firm of Sadleir, Hilgrove, Lowder, and Durell ; a second under the firm of Edwards, Harrison, Simpson, and Mattison ; and a third under that of Shaw, and Company.

The improvements in the town have, of late, been very considerable. The streets are well lighted and regularly patroled by the watchmen. A pleasant gravel walk in Houndwell field, and the beautiful road at the upper end of the town, lately enclosed with railing, are as much the resort of people of fashion, as the extensive beach which winds along the shore of the river, and affords so many delightful prospects.

### C H A P   I I I .

OF ITS RELIGIOUS HOUSES, CHURCHES,  
SCHOOLS, CHARITIES, &c.

**T**HERE was formerly a college of Grey Friars, in the south-east part of the town, adjoining to the town wall, between the east and south-east gates. The hospital called God's-house, in the south part of the town, is of very great antiquity ; it was a nunnery at the time that Gloucester-square was a convent of friars, and the friars, by a communication between them, used to go to say mass, and perform other religious duties, in the chapel of God's-house. The author of the Monasticon tells us it was founded by Roger Hampton, and cites a charter of Edward III. which mentions the names of several benefactors, and describes the land

land belonging to it; but Leland says, that Gervasius and Protosius, two brothers who were merchants, (so called probably from the saints' days they were born on) were the founders, living at the time the old town was burnt, on the very spot where the hospital now stands. An old register at Winchester, containing the names of the abbies, priories, and hospitals, styles it "*Hospitale, sive Domus Dei de Hampton.*" The old foundations were probably renewed by some Bishop of Winchester, who might add more land to it, and by that means obtain the patronage. But it was afterwards impropriated to Queen's-college, Oxford, on condition that a number of poor scholars of that college should be maintained from a fund of surpluses. They received new privileges from Richard II.; and they had the priory of Sherborne in Hampshire from Edward IV. The society at present consists of a warden, four old men, and as many women, who have each a weekly allowance of two shillings, besides their lodgings and occasional charities.

The French church adjoining, dedicated to St. Julian the bishop, was founded in the year 1567, by patent from Queen Elizabeth, for the Walloon Protestants, who fled from the persecution of the duke of Alva, and took refuge here; and divine service, according to Calvin's liturgy, was therein performed from that time to the year 1712. On application of the minister and members of this church, the bishop then allowed them to conform to the church of England; according to which, divine service continues to be performed in the French tongue only. The congregation chiefly consists of persons from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and masters of vessels from those islands.

The hospital of St. John had a master, and six boys who were to be instructed in the woollen manufacture; but when the general workhouse was built by act of parliament in 1776, this hospital was sold, and the master and boys removed thither, where the same instructions are continued.

Edward



Edward VI. founded here a grammar-school, which has since received very valuable improvements. Its present condition, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Mant, rector of All Saints, is very flourishing; whose great diligence, and learning, have contributed much to its reputation. Mr. Ward's academy, where the most useful branches of education are taught, in great perfection, as well as the languages, is also highly esteemed. Two ladies' boarding-schools, by Miss Barnouin and Mrs. Holworthy are also in high repute.

A charity-school, for the education of thirty boys in reading, writing, and navigation, was set on foot in the year 1713, by a subscription of 80*l.* per annum. After several years, this was discontinued; but in 1760 another was established, in pursuance of the will of Richard Taunton, Esq., late alderman of this town, to qualify twenty boys for going to sea. He gave the bulk of a very large estate to charitable uses, but this was set aside, on the statute of mortmain, by the court of chancery; and his personal estate only, amounting to be-

tween five and six thousand pounds, came to the trustees for the endowment of the said school: but the court of chancery, in 1768, reduced the number of boys to ten; and 40*l.* per annum, part of the interest of his personal estate, was appropriated to the reward of maid-servants, on their marriage. A certificate from their mistress or master, of their faithful servitude for at least three years, in a reputable family, is required. The boys were formerly obliged to go to sea, but are now at liberty to choose any mechanical trade, for which five pounds are allowed as an apprentice-fee; but any boy who prefers the sea-service, is to be instructed in navigation, with books and instruments, and to have extra-clothing, and on producing a certificate of his faithful servitude, is entitled to five guineas.

Nor must we here omit to mention the neat and commodious structure on the right, at the entrance of the town, erected from the accumulation of a legacy left by Robert Thorner, Esq., of Baddeley; and thence called 'Thorner's Charity.' Mr. Thorner was a dissenter; he

he died in 1690, and left great sums to charitable purposes; of which the following are the principal: to the poor children in the towns of Southampton, Salisbury, Dorchester, and parish of Litton; five pounds towards their apprenticeship, and another five pounds at the expiration of the same. After payment of a legacy of five hundred pounds to Harvard college in New England, repairing the estates, &c., the overplus has, during the term of one hundred years, accumulated to a sum sufficient for erecting this building, which is to accommodate eighteen widows, who are to be allowed two shillings a week each. The building is to be increased from time to time, as the money shall arise from the estates.

The Sunday-schools too, established in 1786, deserve a place here, as they are observed to answer so well the purpose of their institution; that of instilling the principles of religion into the children of the poor. They are supported by the voluntary donations and subscriptions of the inhabitants. The children are supplied with proper books; and

rewards, proportioned to their respective merits, occasionally allotted them. They are conducted to church, every Sunday, by their masters and mistresses, to hear divine service. By the donations of several beneficent ladies, added to the surplus-money of the Sunday-schools, a school of industry is instituted for teaching twenty-five girls reading, needle work, &c. These girls are selected from the Sunday-school, and clothed uniformly.

There were in Southampton six parish-churches, *viz.* Holy Rhood, St. Michael, All Saints, St. Lawrence, St. John and St. Mary: But St. John and St. Lawrence were united in the reign of King Charles II., and the former was taken down. The mayor and corporation attend divine service at Holy Rhood, and St. Lawrence; the former of which has a fine organ, and several handsome monuments; one of which by Rysbrack, sacred to the memory of Miss Stanley, sister to the late member of that name for this town, deserves particular attention. Thompson's Summer (v. 564 to 584) has immortalized her name.

Another



Another, sacred to the memory of Anne, daughter of Philip Hobby, Esq., of Neath-abbey, in Glamorganshire, and relict of W. Stanley Esq., of Paultons. A neat monument erected by Dr. Perkins, is to be seen here; as well as an elegant one in memory of Charles D'Auffy Esq.

Holy Rhood church is a vicarage belonging to Queen's-college, Oxford; to which are annexed some private legacies, the wardenship of God's-house, and the stewardship of the college-lands, amounting in all to about 200l. per annum. The other churches (St. Mary's excepted) are in the king's gift. St. Michael's has a fine, slender, octagonal spire, which greatly adds to the beauty of many prospects, particularly from the north and north-west; it was erected for a mark or guide to ships entering the port. Here is also a good ring of bells. In this church the mayor is always sworn into his office. Wriothesley, Lord High Chancellor of England in the time of Henry VIII., who passed sentence on Anna Bullen, lies interred in the north chancel. The figure, which is  
in

in a reclining posture, is almost entire; but the monument and inscription are defaced.

The old church of All Saints, was lately pulled down, and a new one, on an elegant plan, and larger site, is now erecting.

The church of St. Mary having been many years ago destroyed by fire, was rebuilt in the modern taste. It is in the gift of the bishop of Winchester; Dr Ogle, Dean of Winchester, is the present incumbent. William of Wickham bequeathed to this church, "*annum, pro vestimentorum, cum chalice.*" The living is estimated at 1000l. per annum: the value of the other churches, except Holy-Rood, is but small, though the Queen's bounty has been procured for them. All the parishes are incorporated by act of parliament, and in 1776, a general work-house was built near St Mary's.

## CHAP IV.

OF ITS MINERAL WATERS, AIR, SEA-BATHING, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

AS sea-bathing and the mineral waters have proved, among other things, a successful means of attracting people of rank to Southampton, we shall proceed to give an account of them; first noticing the mineral water, at the bottom of Orchard-street, without Bar-gate. It is thought to possess nearly the same qualities as that of Tunbridge. It is an effectual deobstruent, which successfully opens obstructions of every sort; and has done astonishing service in tedious and obstinate agues, black and yellow jaundice, schirrhus of the spleen, as well as in the scurvy, green sickness, and even  
paralytic

paralytic disorders. As it greatly corroborates the solids, it is of much use in weak and hectic habits; and extinguishes inward inflammations, without hurting the stomach by its coolness. Dr. Rowzee, in his treatise on chalybeate water, affirms that it is the best remedy against barrenness. A middle-sized tumbler or rummer is sufficient for a dose, which should be repeated rather than enlarged.

About three hundred yards N. E. from the Bar, in a field called Houndwell, are two springs; that towards the North is only a spring of fresh water, while the other on the south, is efficacious in disorders of the eyes. At the upper end of the same field is a spring of excellent water, which, till lately, had been choked with filth, when, at the expence chiefly of G. N. Vincent Esq. a gentleman who lately resided in Southampton, it was cleansed, and a neat font was erected. It is called Old Friars' Spring.

In speaking of the air, so essential both to the preservation and recovery of health, it is  
beyond



beyond contradiction, that Southampton and its environs enjoy a most pure and salubrious atmosphere. Few parts of the kingdom possess this very valuable blessing in so eminent a degree; nor do we strain a compliment in pronouncing this town, the Montpelier of England. The numerous instances of longevity observable here, demonstrably prove what we have asserted.

Bathing has generally been attended with the best effects. Relaxation is the common cause of complaints incident to the higher order of persons in England; and except in the case of unsound viscera, the cold-bath greatly braces the solids, and accelerates the blood's motion. Even corpulency, if proper evacuations are first attended to, is no impediment to its use; and precautions, in the latter case, might be pointed out to guard against any evil effects.

Dr. Lee and Dr. Russel have shewn the great utility of sea-bathing, in the scurvy, and even leprosy; as well as in rheumatic and relaxed

relaxed habits ; and Dr. Hales observes, that cold is never taken by persons bathing in the sea, from putting on their clothes while their bodies are wet. He recommends as a substitute, to dissolve five ounces and an half of bay salt, in a gallon of water ; and in hot seasons, or hot climates, to wet the body with this mixture, and put on the clothes immediately. Though this has not the strength and good qualities of sea-water, its use may be productive of some salutary effects. To which we shall only add, (tho' last, not least esteemed) the testimony of the late Dr. Speed, of this town, whose experiments fully explode the vulgar error of the different power of sea-water here, and at the south side of the Isle of Wight ; but we must refer our readers to his "Commentary on Sea-water," [which may be had of the publisher of this guide, price 6d.]

Near the west quay is a range of convenient baths for ladies and gentlemen to bathe in, at all times, and in any depth of water. There is also a hot bath, for those to whom this mode of bathing may be recommended. The separate

parate apartments, for ladies and gentlemen, are supplied with every thing that is necessary; and the whole is laid out in a judicious and elegant manner.

The public rooms are also situated near the west quay, and command a delightful prospect of the water and New Forest, &c. The proprietor, Mr. Martin, has, at a vast expence, fitted them up in the most elegant taste. The ball-room is very spacious, decorated with magnificent pier-glasses; and the music is with great judgment disposed in the centre. Punctilios in dress are dispensed with as much as possible, and the following regulations must be complied with:

*JULY 2d, 1794.*

I.

THAT the rooms be opened every day in the week, Sundays excepted.

II.

That there be a ball on Tuesday nights, to which subscribers are to pay ten shillings and sixpence for the season.

G

III.

## III.

That non-subscribers to the Tuesdays' balls pay five shillings each, tea included.

## IV.

That on Thursday and Saturday nights the rooms be opened for card-assemblies and promenade.

## V.

That the general admission to the rooms be five shillings to subscribers for the season, Tuesday nights exclusive.

## VI.

That non-subscribers on the general admission nights pay one shilling each.

N. B. Children of all ages are subject to the above regulations.

The Master of the Ceremonies respectfully requests that non-subscribers on the general admission nights will afford him an early opportunity, on their entrance to the rooms, of being presented to them, that he may be enabled to shew them that attention it is so much his wish to observe.

Extract



Extract from the proceedings of the committee, Jan. 28, 1786 :

“ That Mr. Haynes being appointed Master  
“ of the Ceremonies, shall be supported in the  
“ execution of his office by all the subscribers  
“ at large ; and any misbehaviour shewn to  
“ him, shall be considered as done to the  
“ whole company.”

A. G. HAYNES, M. C.

PRICES OF CARDS.

	s.	d.
Two packs for Whist, Quadrille, Crib- bage, Casino, and all games not here specified, . . . . .	8	6
Ditto one pack, . . . . .	6	0
Commerce and Vingt-et-un, . . . .	9	0
Loo, . . . . .	8	6
If more than eight play, each, . . .	1	0
Lottery, . . . . .	10	6
After the first packs, at any game, per pack, . . . . .	3	6

*July 18, 1794.*

The Master of the Ceremonies respectfully informs the company, that, as the general admission to the rooms has been lowered to a price inadequate to defray the expence of the music on Thursdays and Saturdays, a collection of two shillings each will be required from gentlemen who dance on those nights.

As this regulation is agreeable to a custom formerly adopted at these rooms, the Master of the Ceremonies hopes it will meet with the general concurrence and approbation of the company.

A. G. HAYNES, M. C.

*July 24, 1794.*

IT being absolutely necessary in all polite assemblies to establish some regulations, without which no order or decorum can be preserved — the company are respectfully requested to comply with the following :

I.

That no precedence take place at these rooms, after the balls are begun.

II.

II.

That the Tuesdays' balls shall begin as soon as possible after eight o'clock, and finish precisely at twelve o'clock.

III.

That the dancing on Thursdays and Saturdays finish precisely at eleven o'clock.

IV.

That ladies and gentlemen who dance down a country-dance, shall not quit their places till the dance is finished, unless they mean to dance no more that night.

V.

That after a lady has called a dance, and danced it down, her place in the next dance is at the bottom.

The prevailing custom of ladies allowing their acquaintance to stand above them in the set, having been the origin of much dispute, and a material interruption to the dance, the Master of the Ceremonies would think himself highly blameable to suffer it to continue:—It is his intention to be extremely attentive to prevent it in future.

## VI.

That gentlemen are not to appear at the rooms in boots.

## VII.

That no tea-table be carried into the card-room, on ball-nights.

As it is the wish of the Master of the Ceremonies that all improper company should be kept from these rooms, he respectfully requests that all strangers, as well ladies as gentlemen, to whom he has not the honor to be personally known, will offer him some occasion of being presented to them, to enable him to shew that attention and respect to every individual resorting to this place, which he will be ever studious to observe.

A. G. HAYNES, M. C.

There is likewise a winter-assembly at the Dolphins' Inn, once a fortnight, on Tuesdays, commencing in the latter end of October, and ending in the beginning of May. The rules are as follow :



## I.

Each assembly to begin at seven, and end at eleven o'clock, even in the middle of a dance.

## II.

No lady or gentleman to sit down in the middle of a dance, unless they mean to dance no more.

## III.

All surplus of money arising from the subscription to be appropriated for the purpose of the assembly only.

## IV.

Each subscriber to pay 7s. 6d. for the season, and non-subscribers 3s. each night of admission.

## V.

Each lady and gentleman to pay 6d. for tea, on admission.

## VI.

Every card-table, with two packs of cards, to pay 8s. 6d.; and a single pack for a round table, 6s.

A. G. HAYNES, M. C.

The Play-house is on the plan of that of Covent Garden, and is capable of admitting a large audience ; where all new plays, &c. are performed by one of the best companies of country comedians, three times a week during the season.

For the amusement of gentlemen there are also billiard-tables and a fives'-court.

There is a society of archers here ; it was instituted in the year 1789, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. They wear an elegant uniform, and three times a year shoot for prize-medals. They are stiled ' Royal Southampton Archers'.

## CHAP. V.

### *OF THE MONUMENTS OF ANTIQUITY,* IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SOUTHAMPTON.

CLAUSENTUM, ST. DIONYSIUS'S PRIORY,  
AND NETLEY ABBEY.

IN the town of Southampton, as we have before observed, are no remains of Roman antiquity; but at no great distance from its suburbs, on the opposite side of the Itchen, we meet with the site of an ancient Roman station. The one I allude to was Clausentum. The Itinerary of Antoninus makes the following mention of it:

\*ITER

## \* ITER VII.

Iter a Regno Londinio, M. P. XCVI; sic,  
Clausento, M. P. XX.

Venta Belgarum, M. P. X.

Calleva Atrebatum, M. P. XXII.

Pontibus, M. P. XXII.

Londinio, M. P. XXII.

The situation of this station has been a matter of dispute among antiquaries, nor was it exactly settled, till the year before last, when such reasons were adduced for fixing it at Bittern, in a dissertation then published, as to render any further doubt on the subject superfluous. †

The

\* *Horsley's Brit. Rom.* p. 381;

Journey the seventh.

Journey from Ringwood to London, 96 miles, thus,	
To Clausentum, (Bittern,)	20 miles.
To Venta Belgarum, (Winchester,)	10 ditto.
To Calleva Atrebatum, (Farnham,)	22 ditto.
To Pontes, (near Old Windsor,)	22 ditto.
To Londinium, (London,)	22 ditto.

† See Warner's "*Attempt to ascertain the Situation of the Ancient Clausentum.*" 4to. Blamire, 1792, price 2s. Sold by T. Baker, Southampton.



The author of this little tract urges the following arguments in support of his hypothesis :

“ Mr. Camden,” says he, “ who, perhaps, “ indulges rather too much in etymological “ conjecture, places this station in the suburbs “ of the present Southampton, and derives its “ name from the circumstances of its situation.” ‘ Clausentum,’ according to him, ‘ signifies, in British, the *port Entum* ; for I ‘ have learnt that *claudh* implies the same ‘ among the Britons that *χυτος λιμην* did among ‘ the Greeks—that is, an haven made by the ‘ casting up of banks.’

“ In this supposition Camden has been followed by all subsequent antiquarians ; and, “ amongst the rest, by the judicious Horsley, “ who concurs in fixing Clausentum at Old “ Southampton.”

“ There are certain reasons, however, which “ may induce us to dissent from the opinion of “ these learned men. We will enumerate them,

“ them, and then offer a few observations to  
 “ shew the probability of Bittern-farm oc-  
 “ cupying the site of this old station.”

“ In the first place, it does not seem that  
 “ much attention ought to be paid to Mr.  
 “ Camden’s etymology of the name, Clau-  
 “ sentum; since it is far from being supported  
 “ by a good foundation. For as, by his own  
 “ account, this station stood upon the Itchen,  
 “ it would, unquestionably, have been named  
 “ after that river, instead of the Anton, had  
 “ this local circumstance given it any part of  
 “ its appellation. Besides, had it been situated  
 “ so near the sea as Southampton is, would it  
 “ not have been numbered among the stations  
 “ which were placed under the jurisdiction of  
 “ the *Comes littoris Saxonici per Britanniam*—  
 “ the governor who was appointed to guard  
 “ the coasts which lay opposite to France? \*

No

“ \* Previous to the departure of the Romans from Britain,  
 “ the Saxons, and other barbarous tribes from the continent,  
 “ made occasional descents on this country. One of the last  
 “ acts of the Romans was to build a number of forts along  
 “ the southern and eastern coasts to repel the invaders, and  
 “ protect the maritime country. *Gildas apud Galei Scrip-*  
 “ *tores, c. 14.*”

“ No notice, however, of Clausentum, occurs  
“ in the fifty-second chapter of the Notitia,  
“ which details the various places and officers  
“ under the control of the Count of the Saxon  
“ shore. \* Add to this, no trace of Roman  
“ architecture, no inscriptions, nor even coins,  
“ have been found at Southampton ; a strong  
“ negative proof that it was never known to the  
“ Romans—a proof which is confirmed by the  
“ distance between Clausentum and Venta  
“ Belgarum (or Winchester), as given us by  
“ the Itinerary, which can never, by any  
“ mode of computation, be made to agree with  
“ the thirteen miles we at present reckon from  
“ the last - mentioned place to Southamp-  
“ ton.”

“ On the other hand, if we suppose Bittern-  
“ farm to have been the place pointed out by  
“ Antoninus under the name Clausentum, all  
“ the difficulties just mentioned vanish in a  
“ moment. Its situation is such as Roman  
“ prudence might be supposed to have pitched  
H “ upon

\* *Horsley's Brit. Rom.* p. 476.

“ upon for a military station.\* Numerous  
“ traces still remain of Roman labor. Its  
“ distances from Ringwood and Winchester  
“ agree exactly with the mensuration of An-  
“ tonine. Remains of military ways pointing  
“ towards it, are still to be met with, and  
“ many Roman coins have been, at various  
“ times, discovered on the spot.”

“ But we will be more particular on each of  
“ these heads, and, in the first place, consider  
“ the situation of Bittern.”

“ The river Itchen discharges itself into the  
“ Trifanton, or (as it is now called) South-  
“ ampton Water, about eight miles from its  
“ mouth; after having observed, from its  
“ source, a direction nearly south-west. Its  
“ waters meander, in a very agreeable manner,  
“ for several miles, before they enter this  
“ estuary; forming many picturesque sweeps,  
“ and various peninsulas, or juttings of the  
“ land.

\* “ A copious stream of water always weighed with the  
“ Romans, in the choice of their ground for camps and  
“ stations. *Hyginus, edit. Steph. Amsterdam, 1660.*”



“ land. In one of these capricious windings,  
“ three miles before it loses itself in the  
“ Trifanton, a singular peninsula is formed,  
“ about half a mile in circumference, now  
“ denominated Bittern-farm. Here, then, I  
“ conceive the ancient Clausentum to have  
“ been placed; and perhaps we cannot pitch  
“ upon a spot better calculated for the pur-  
“ poses of a military station. Indeed, I am  
“ inclined to look for the very origin of the  
“ name itself, (if I may be allowed to sport for  
“ a moment in the wilds of etymological con-  
“ jecture,) in this peculiar situation. From the  
“ various windings of the Itchen, Bittern,  
“ though so near its mouth, has the appearance  
“ of being perfectly landlocked. The Romans,  
“ as well as almost all other nations, frequently  
“ bestowed on places, appellations derived  
“ from some of those local circumstances,  
“ which distinguish so universally one spot  
“ from another. The singularity of Bittern-  
“ point would offer an obvious one: *clausus*,  
“ shut up,” and *intus*, “ within,” (or in other  
“ words, landlocked) give us a precise idea of  
“ the situation and appearance of this penin-

“fula. Familiar use would soon introduce  
“the contraction “*Claus-int*,” or “*Claus-ent*,”  
“and the frequent Roman termination, “*um*”  
“being added, affords us, without any fan-  
“tastic, or strained etymology, the perfect  
“name, *Clausentum*.”

“We can plainly trace the vestiges of Roman  
“labor at Bittern. A fosse, which divides  
“the point whereon the castellum stood, from  
“the main land; and part of a vallum, which  
“in its original state, before it was depressed by  
“time and weather, must have been of great  
“magnitude, appear to me to have been formed  
“by that people. Fragments of Roman bricks  
“also, are still visible among the rubbish of a  
“decayed wall on the eastern side.”

“Inclosures, and agriculture, which over-  
“turn such ancient ways and earth-works, as  
“lie within the reach of cultivation, have  
“destroyed almost all traces of the military  
“roads which led from Regnum, and Venta  
“Belgarum, to the place in question; but the  
“distances between these respective places  
“tally

“ tally so nicely with those mentioned in the  
“ Itinerary of Antoninus, as to afford another  
“ strong argument in favor of the fact I wish  
“ to establish.”

“ The discovery of Roman coins, in any  
“ particular place, is generally esteemed a  
“ proof of the presence of that people at  
“ the spot. A long series of them has been,  
“ at different times, dug up at Bittern; among  
“ which appear those of Claudius, Sabinus,  
“ Antoninus, Commodus, Lucilla, Alexander  
“ Severus, Constantius, Constans, Carausius,  
“ Valentinianus, and Valens.”

“ Such are the arguments,” observes Mr.  
Warner, “ I have to offer in support of my as-  
“ sertion, that Clausentum stood on the pen-  
“ insula which is now called Bittern-farm.  
“ Certain it is, from the Itinerary of An-  
“ toninus, there was a station of this name,  
“ somewhere in the neighbourhood of South-  
“ ampton; and as no other place thereabouts,  
“ but Bittern, produces marks of Roman  
“ antiquity, we may, without hesitation, fix  
“ Clausentum there.”\*

H 3

The

\* *Attempt to ascertain, &c. chap. 2.*

The time when Clausentum became a station, has also been a subject of dispute, but Mr. Warner having examined the arguments on all sides, and urged his reasons for the opinion he entertains, pronounces it to have been formed under the direction of Vespasian, during the period of his continuance in the southern parts of Britain. \*

Some time in the thirteenth century, Bittern-farm became attached to the see of Winchester, and one of its bishops built, on the site of the old station, (and probably with part of the materials of the castellum,) a fort, or house of defence. Of this erection, I apprehend, the old stone building, now converted into a barn, may be deemed a portion: for, in the upper part of the wall, next the ditch, are loop-holes to permit the discharge of arrows by those within the building; and in the barn are plain vestiges of a floor, at such an height that men standing upon it might conveniently shoot thro' the loop-holes above-mentioned. At the south end of this barn, and annexed to it,

\* *Idem*, chap. 3.



it, are the remains of a stone gateway ; which consisted of two arches, one within the other, and appears to have been the entrance into the fort. It is evident there was a room originally over this portal, for at the southern extremity of the barn, a door-case may be discovered, leading from the upper apartment to the top of the gateway. There are many other remains, but in such a state of ruin, that it would be difficult to point out their original designation.

On the opposite side of the river Itchen, in a southern direction, is Northam, a place which, Bishop Gibson mentions, in his additions to Camden, was, before his time, converted into a dock for building men of war. Here, he tells us, a gold coin had been then lately found ; from whence we may conclude that it had some connection with the station Clausentum ; especially as the channel, at this spot, runs so close under the shore of Northam, that ships could not pass the spot without being considerably annoyed, if it had been in possession of an enemy.

Immediately

Immediately facing Bittern, on the west side, is a hill, called Bevois-hill, from a legendary tradition, that Sir Bevois, the famous knight of Southampton, lies buried under it. It now makes part of the gardens formed by the late Lord Peterborough. As impressions of the beauty, or deformity, of an object, are generally made from a first view, it was the judicious rule of this nobleman, not to suffer strangers to see his pleasure-grounds, unless the river (which makes a capital part of the prospect) were at its height. The spot which the summer-house now occupies, was a barrow; and, in digging to form the foundations of this building, a human skeleton was discovered, consisting of bones far beyond the common size. The compass of the foundation, however, extending no higher than the middle of the thigh-bone, no search was made for the remainder of this curiosity. Whether Bevois-hill had any connection with Bittern, in ancient days, cannot now be ascertained; though, I confess, from its situation, I should apprehend it might be the *castrum exploratorum*, or scout-watch to the station; Roman  
coins

coins having been discovered on the spot, and the river, at this place, fordable, about a century and half ago. If this be thought probable, the station Clausentum will appear to have comprehended, the castellum, or chief fort, at Bittern; the lesser fort, at Northam; and the exploratory camp, just mentioned, at Bevois-hill.

Bevois-mount, or Padwell, as it is sometimes called, now belongs to Edward Horne Esq. Its situation is rather beautiful than grand, and affords much gratification to the picturesque as well as antiquarian eye.

The remains of St. Dionysius's priory form a very pleasing object from Bittern-farm. They stand at the distance of two miles from Southampton, on the western side of the river Itchen. Dugdale informs us this religious house was founded by Henry I., for a society of black canons, about the year 1124; who granted, by his charter, to God and the canons of St. Dionysius, for the good of his own soul, &c., that parcel of his land lying between  
Portafrada

Portafrada, and the river of Hystia, (Itchen) which used to bring in eleven shillings and six deniers; and also that part of his lands of Portafrada, lying near the sea, in the east part of Hampton, which used to bring in the annual rent of forty-one shillings and six deniers.

This donation, and others made by Robert de Limefeia, were confirmed by King Stephen. To which Henry II. added the chapels of St. Michael, of the Holy Cross, of St. Lawrence, and of All Saints, near the town of Hampton.

King Richard I. was a great benefactor to this priory; inasmuch that Leland names him as one of the founders.\* He bestowed on it, 'Kingsland, and the wood called Porteswarde, with all its appurtenances, in fee, and perpetual alms;' a mode of donation that exempted the property from taxes and impositions of every kind.

#### A charter

\* *Leland's Collectanea*, v. I. p. 69. It was customary, formerly, to confer the title of 'founders,' on those who contributed largely to these religious houses. *Tanner's Preface to his Notitia Monast.*



A charter of Edward III, entitles the canons of this house to a pipe of red prisage wine, for the celebration of mass, to be delivered to them at Southampton, by the King's butler there; a grant that was released to the corporation (at the same time with several others of a similar nature), by letters patent of James I. in the sixth year of his reign.\*

These canons enjoyed also divers grants of lands, and annual payments in money, from private persons, so that, at the dissolution, their revenues amounted to 91. 9s., according to Speed; a full sufficiency, at that time, for nine canons and a prior, which the house then consisted of.

Brown Willis, an indefatigable pioneer in the mine of ecclesiastical antiquities, has rescued from oblivion the following list of the priors of St. Dionysius.

Gerard. Ruckland, 1257. Nicholas,  
1263. Richard de Chacomb, elected, 1294.  
Will.

\* *Warner's Topographical Remarks on Hampshire*, v. I. p. 265, Note.

Will. de Warham, el. 1328. Richard, 1373, John Stanford, el. 1390. John Kyal, el. 1397. Thomas Winchester, el. 1412. Thomas Arnwood, el. 1435. William Norman, el. 1456. Thomas Roby, el. 1462. John Haft, el. 1492. William May, el. 1508; who presided till the dissolution of the house.

Mr. Grose, in the second volume of his antiquities, has an engraving of the only remaining part of the priory, which appears to be the western end of its place of worship.

Proceeding in a southern direction, from Bittern, about four miles, we reach the ruins of Netley-abbey, on the eastern bank of Southampton river. I believe that few people, who think at all, can visit the remains of these ancient religious fabrics, without experiencing a sensation, which, as it arises from a combination of different emotions, is hardly to be described. There is a reverential awe naturally inspired by the recollection of the pious purposes to which these holy edifices were originally applied. The masses of ruins too, which

which lie scattered on all sides, strongly impress the mind with a conviction of the instability and vanity of all human works; and the reflection that we are treading over ground, peopled with the remains of our fellow-creatures, who were once young and vigorous like ourselves, inspires the awful idea of our own mortality----that we, ere long must be like them, silent, neglected, and forgotten. The situation also of monastic ruins, is generally well calculated to promote a pleasing melancholy, it being that of gloom and seclusion; while the mode of architecture observed in them, (a style that is now entirely out of date) gives a new and unusual turn to our ideas. It is from these causes, that people who are any ways pleased with intellectual recreation, receive so much satisfaction in contemplating the ruins of religious and monastic edifices.

Among these precious remains of antiquity, there are none better calculated to administer gratification to the reflecting mind, than those of Netley Abbey. Their situation is extremely

tremely beautiful. A gently - swelling hill arises with an easy ascent from the river ; on the brow of which the remains of this religious house are seated ; but so much hidden by the luxuriant wood-scenery about them, as scarcely to be discovered till they are nearly approached. The field on which they stand, commands several views of the river flowing beneath it—equally beautiful, but various according to the spot from whence they are seen. The profusion of ivy which covers the mouldering walls ; the different shrubs and trees that now occupy the area of the church, where repose

“ Names once known, now dubious or forgot.”

The fragments of architecture lying around in disorderly ruin ; and the elegance of those few parts which have yet escaped entire destruction, combine to form a scene, awful, and interesting, in the highest degree ;—a scene that contemplation cannot leave without reluctance : where the pensive man might covet, without being thought guilty of affectation, to pass the concluding stages of existence—

“ There



“ There let time’s creeping winter shed  
“ His hoary snow around my head;  
“ And while I feel, by fast degrees,  
“ My sluggish blood wax chill and freeze,  
“ Let thought unveil to my fix’d eye,  
“ The scenes of deep eternity;  
“ Till, life dissolving at the view,  
“ I wake, and find the vision true.

But few particulars can be gathered of the history of Netley Abbey. Authors differ respecting its founder. Tanner, in his ‘*Notitia Monastica*’ gives that title to Henry III.; who, he tells us, took a certain number of monks from the abbey of Beaulieu, and placed them at Netley, about the year 1239. This account seems to be corroborated by a charter of the same monarch, to the new monastery; in which he expressly calls himself the founder of it.\* The monks were of the Cistercian order, and the house itself dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Edward. The following

I 2

is

\*“ *Sciatis nos, &c., concessisse, &c., Deo, et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ, de loco Sancti Edwardi quam nos fundavimus, &c.*” Vide *Warner’s Topographical Remarks; Appendix, No. XIV. p. 34.*

is the list of such of its abbots whose names have been handed down to us :

Robert, A. D. 1255. Walter, 1290.  
Henry de Inglesham, 1371. John Stelhard,  
1374. Philip de Cornhampton, 1387. John  
de Gloucester. Richard Middleton, 1400.  
Thomas, 1527. \*

At the dissolution there were twelve monks and an abbot here, whose revenues, according to Speed, amounted to 16ol. 2s. 9½d.

The site of Netley Abbey, together with all the buildings, were granted by Henry VIII., in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, to Sir William Paulet. They became the property and residence, afterwards, of the Earl of Hertford, and since then, were inhabited, as report says, by an earl of Huntingdon. The late Mr. Dummer purchased the whole of Henry Clift, esq.; and Mr. Dance enjoys the property at present, having married the relict of Mr. Dummer. It is fortunate for the  
lovers

\* *Topog. Remarks*, v. I. p. 294.

lovers of antiquities that these beautiful ruins are now in the possession of a gentleman, whose regard for the arts, elegant taste, and practical as well as theoretic skill in picturesque matters, ensure to the public every care in the preservation of them.

Bigotry, avarice, and ignorance have, at different periods, waged war with this noble example of Gothic architecture; insomuch that but a small part, comparatively speaking, of the original fabric, remains. Late desecrations, indeed, have been prevented by the influence of superstition; an almost solitary instance of the good effects of this miserable principle. Brown Willis relates the story in his account of mitred abbies; but, like all other tellers of stories, has deviated somewhat from the truth in his recital. The real facts as detailed by the family of the principal, which now reside at Southampton, were as follows:

When Netley Abbey belonged to the Marquis of Huntingdon, Mr. Walter Taylor of

Southton, contracted with this nobleman, for the purchase of so much of its materials as he could carry away in a certain space of time. Some of his relations considered the bargain as sacrilegious; and urged him not to be instrumental in destroying an edifice which had been consecrated to the worship of the Deity. Their remonstrances had some effect, and tho' they were not of sufficient force to induce him to give up the prospect of gain which the contract held out, yet they dwelt so much on his mind as to occasion a dream one night, that the arch key-stone of the east window fell from its situation, and fractured his skull. He communicated the portentous dream to a Mr. Watts (father of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts), who advised him to be by no means personally concerned in the demolition of the church. Taylor, however, scorning, as is too often the case, the advice he had solicited, proceeded in the work of devastation; and in an exertion to tear down a board from the window, loosened the fatal stone, which fell upon his head, and produced a fracture. The wound was not, at first, deemed to be mortal; but



but the instrument of the surgeon unhappily slipped, in the operation of extracting a splinter, entered the brain, and caused immediate death.

The parts of Netley Abbey that remain, are, the walls of the chapel (which appears to have been cruciform) the kitchen, and refectory. They are in a sad state of ruin, but display such elegancies of architecture as convince us it must have been, originally, eminently beautiful.

About one hundred yards to the north of these remains stands a castle in a dilapidated state, which appears to have been erected by Henry VIII. at the time of his building Cowes and Hurst castles. There is nothing particular in its construction.

## CHAP. VI.

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### NEW FOREST.

IT would be an unpardonable defect in a work of this kind, (professing to introduce strangers to every thing worth their attention in a particular district,) were we to omit noticing New Forest, which lies in the neighbourhood of Southampton, and well deserves a few observations. This large and variegated district contains no less than 92,365 superficial acres. Previous, however, to the disafforestations by Henry III., its limits were still more extensive, the length being nearly thirty-four miles, from the south-east to the north-west, and the circumference upwards of ninety miles.

It

It has been the general opinion for many ages, suggested first by the monkish writers and adopted from them by later historians, that this wide tract of country was converted into forest by William the Conqueror; who, in defiance of every obligation, moral, religious, and political, exterminated the inhabitants at that time residing in it, overturned their dwellings, destroyed their implements of husbandry, and desecrated twenty-two (or according to some authors, fifty-two) mother-churches, which then stood on the spot. His motive for this barbarous proceeding, we are told, was an ungovernable passion for the chase, and an idea, that the south-western corner of Hampshire was particularly well situated for the purpose of gratifying it: The improbability of this story (which originated in monkish malice) seems sufficiently obvious, at the first glance; since we cannot persuade ourselves that a prince of William's political sagacity, would adopt a measure of which the disadvantages were many, certain, and general; the advantages, few, paltry, and personal. Such, however, is the universal practice of historians,

historians, to receive and adopt the details of their predecessors, without thoroughly sifting them, or weighing their probability, that we find every annalist and chronicler from the eleventh century to modern times, delivering this account of William's merciless afforestation. Hume himself seems to have dropped his usual caution and penetration, when, on the authority of Malmfbury and Henry of Huntingdon, he tells us, that the Conqueror, for the purpose of making a new forest, "laid waste the country in Hampshire for an extent of thirty miles, expelled the inhabitants from their houses, seized their property, even demolished churches and convents, and made the sufferers no compensation for the injury."

And Pope, who, indeed, may plead the *licentia poetarum*, makes William guilty of sad hostilities against the arts, as well as against his defenceless subjects; for he speaks of columns and temples being destroyed on the occasion; elegancies of architecture which it would have been difficult to discover in the Anglo-Saxon times.

"The



- “ The fields are ravish’d from th’industrious  
    fwains,  
“ From men their cities, and from gods their  
    fanés ;  
“ The levell’d towns with weeds lie cover’d o’er ;  
“ The hollow winds thro’ naked temples roar ;  
“ ’Round broken columns clasping ivy twin’d ;  
“ O’er heaps of ruin stalk’d the stately kind ;  
“ The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires ;  
“ And savage howlings fill the sacred choirs.” \*

A great deal of light, however, has of late been thrown on the subject of William’s afforestation, both by Mr. Gough, in his elaborate edition of Camden, and Mr. Warner, in his ‘ Topographical Remarks’ ; the latter of which gentlemen, after having examined all that has been said, or written, on the subject, sums up his dissertation with the following conclusions :

- First. “ That in early times, previous to the  
“ reign of William, the tract of country now  
“ denominated New Forest, was a sterile and  
“ woody district, occupied by some of the  
“ lower

\* *Windsor Forest*, l. 65.

“ lower ranks of society ; for the most part  
“ uncultivated, but with a few places, here  
“ and there, which were in the rude tillage of  
“ the age.” Secondly, “ That William being  
“ passionately fond of hunting, and wishing to  
“ extend the scenes of his favorite amusement,  
“ fixed on this corner of Hampshire, as a spot  
“ proper for his purpose, and accordingly converted a large proportion of it into forest.”  
But, thirdly, “ That the afforestation was made  
“ without much injury to the subject, or  
“ offence to religion ; the scantiness of its  
“ population precluding the one ; and the circumstances of the times, and state of that  
“ part of the kingdom, forbidding us to believe  
“ there could be many places of worship  
“ existing there, the desecration of which  
“ might have scandalized the other.” \*

This general prejudice against the Conqueror's character, however, has not been a little strengthened by certain accidents which happened in the New Forest, after its formation, to three of his relations ;—accidents that  
super-

\* *Topographical Remarks*, vol. I. p. 196.

superstition ascribed to the indignation of the Deity, for the profanation of his temples; without considering they were the natural consequences of constant indulgence in a sport, from its nature, attended with hazard and danger. Richard, an elder brother of William's; Richard, his nephew, natural son to Duke Robert; and William Rufus, his own son, and immediate successor, all perished within the confines of New Forest. This last victim to his sports was accidentally slain by Sir Walter Tyrrel, a Norman who accompanied him in the chase. A stag passing by, the knight discharged his arrow at him, but the weapon glancing against a tree, took a direction contrary to the one intended, and pierced the monarch through the heart. Tyrrel, on seeing William fall, immediately escaped into Normandy. The body, however, was shortly after found by a peasant, who threw it into his cart, and conveyed it to Winchester, where a plain tomb is still pointed out, as covering its remains. Tradition informs us, that the name of the person who paid this attention to the deceased tyrant was

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Purkefs;

Purkess; the descendants of whom still reside near the spot where the accident occurred. It further asserts, that part of the cart on which the body was placed, existed till within these few years, when the only remaining wheel was committed by wanton malice to the flames. The spot where Rufus fell is a beautiful and picturesque piece of forest-scenery, at a place called Canterton, near Stony-Cross; where is a triangular stone, with an inscription detailing the circumstances of his death.

New Forest is divided into nine bailiwicks, which comprise fourteen walks, as follow :

## BAILIWICKS.

## WALKS.

Burley ;

Burley and Holmesley.

Fritham ;

{ Bolderwood.  
{ Eyeworth.

Godshill ;

Ashley.

Linwood ;

Broomy,

Batramsley ;

{ Wilverley,  
{ Rhinefield.

South-Bailiwick ;

{ Lady-Cross.  
{ Whitley-Ridge.

BAILIWICKS.



## BAILLIWICKS.

East-Bailiwick,  
and

The Nodes;

Inn-Bailiwick;

North-Bailiwick;

## WALKS.

{ Denny - Walk, and  
the Nodes.

{ Ashurst.

Ironshill.

{ Bramble-Hill.

{ Castle-Malwood.

Each of these bailiwicks is under the care of a master-keeper, appointed by the lord-warden of the forest. They have deputies under them, styled groom-keepers, whose duty it is to preserve the vert and venison within their respective walks. Besides these, the concerns of New Forest are regulated by the following officers :

The Lord-warden; appointed by letters patent under the great seal, during the king's pleasure.

The Lieutenant of the forest; an office which has been for some time vacant.

The Riding-officer; who, in case of His Majesty's visiting the forest, is to ride before him. It is a patent place, and nets 424l. 16s. annually.

The Bow-bearer ; whose office is to attend the king while in the forest, with a bow and arrows ; his salary is 40s. per annum, and a fee buck and doe.

The Rangers are appointed by the lord-warden, to keep the deer within the bounds of the forest. Their salary is 14l. per annum ; 4l. in lieu of an ancient allowance of wood ; and a fee buck and doe.

The Woodward's duty (now performed by deputy) is to attend on the affigning of wood for fuel ; to take charge of windfal trees, &c. His salary is 200l. per annum ; 50l. a year for his deputy ; and perquisites to the amount of 10l. more. He is appointed by letters patent, during the king's pleasure.

The Verderors' office is a very ancient one. They are the judges of the sweinmote and attachment courts, and chosen by the freeholders of the county. They receive no recompence for their trouble, but a fee buck and doe, yearly.

The High-steward has a deputy called the under-steward, who transacts the business of the courts.

The

The Regarders; of whom there are twelve, are chosen by the freeholders of the county. They are to attend the marking of all timber to be felled in the forest. They have no annual salary, but an allowance of 2s. 6d. per day when on duty.

The forest courts are of very high antiquity, originating in the Anglo-Saxon age. There were formerly four of them; the court of attachment, woodmote, or forty days' court; the court of regard; the court of sweinmote; the court of justice-seat. The disuse, however, of forest-laws, and our gradual improvement in judicial processes, have occasioned these courts to be neglected; so that the only one now holden is the sweinmote, which sits twice or thrice in every year.

This extensive tract of country is most pleasingly diversified by hill and dale, 'dark-brown heaths,' and rich savannahs. It displays also much beautiful wood-scenery; being covered, in many spots, with every variety of noble tree which our country produces; and

these in their highest perfection. The oak in particular delights in the soil of New Forest, as may be seen from several enormous ones in various parts of it. It is painful, however, to reflect that, from numerous causes, a few years bid fair to divest this place both of its beauty and utility; there being a great and continual consumption of its timber, and no plantations made to replace what is thus cut down. Plans have at different times been suggested to government, to remedy this evil; \* but something or other has always arisen, to set them aside, or defeat their efficacy. In the mean time this noble magazine of naval timber is given up to abuse and depredation, without an effort to save and regulate an object of such great national importance.

#### CHAP.

\* About three years since, Mr. T. Nichols, purveyor of the navy for Portsmouth dock-yard, published a letter to Lord Chatham, suggesting several sensible observations, relative to the encouragement and promotion of the growth of timber in New Forest; which, if reduced to practice, might produce the desired effect. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and condition of forests, &c.; have detailed at large, in their fifth report, the means for remedying the existing abuses in New Forest, and making the district of more advantage to the nation;—plans which seem to merit more attention than has hitherto been bestowed on them.



## C H A P. VII.

### **SOUTHAMPTON RIVER, AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.**

**THE** magnificent river formerly called Trifanton, but now denominated Southampton Water, adds greatly to the beauty of this part of Hampshire. The town stands on its eastern bank, about nine miles from the mouth; and four miles above Southampton it is navigable for vessels of two hundred and fifty tons burthen. The man who finds delight in contemplating the beautiful scenes of nature, will not be a little gratified by sailing down this estuary, and remarking the various pleasing views and objects which decorate its banks.

The

The western side of the river, from the picturesque inequality of the ground, that undulates in the most agreeable manner, and the rich wood-scenery with which it is adorned, affords the greatest entertainment to the eye of taste. The lands around Cadland, (the elegant and truly-comfortable summer-retreat of Robert Drummond Esq.) are extremely interesting; the plastic hand of Mr. Brown having filled up, with great taste and judgment, the beautiful outline which nature had left for him to complete. Two miles nearer the mouth of the river, the village and church of Fawley, half concealed by its luxuriant woods, form a most pleasing object. As a proof of the little communication which subsisted between country villages and large towns in former times, it is mentioned by tradition, that the events of the great rebellion were never known to the quiet inhabitants of Fawley parish. The dethronement and murder of Charles, the usurpation of Cromwell, and the re-establishment of the Stuart line on the throne, all occurred without involving these fortunate hinds in any of the anxieties, mischiefs, and distresses, which  
they

they occasioned to the other parts of the kingdom. The situation indeed of this village is, as it were, an insulated one, being bounded on two sides by water, and on the other two by heaths.

At the mouth of Southampton river stands Calshot Castle, a fortress built by Henry VIII. for the protection of the commerce of the town. Like the many other edifices of this kind, by the same monarch, on the coast of Hampshire, Calshot Castle has long ceased to answer warlike purposes; it has, however, a governor, and two gunners.

The distance from hence to the Isle of Wight (a part of England which strongly invites the traveller's attention), is not more than five miles.

This valuable appendage to the crown, is in length, from east to west, twenty three miles; and in breadth, from north to south, thirteen. Its form is somewhat like a lozenge, comprising about 100,000 superficial acres. Its

uncommon fertility has procured it the appellation of The Garden of England, and perhaps not undeservedly; since it may be considered as the most productive tract in Britain, (if the Isle of Thanet be excepted,) the corn grown here, in one year, being equal to the consumption of ten.

Of the inhabitants of this island it has been thus expressed; "It was my fortune many years ago to be at Newport on a fair-day—the best mart for best looks and clothes in the rural style. The whole scene was fascination: '*orta salo*,' sprung like Venus from the sea, they seemed all of the Cyprian line; at least there was not an individual that did not appear a descendant of Hebe; "For health, high-circling, mantled in their cheeks."

Such indeed is the purity of the air, the fertility of the soil, and the beauty and variety of the landscapes, that we would wish to recommend to persons who visit this island, not to content themselves barely with seeing  
Carisbrook



Carisbrook castle, and the needle rocks at the west end, but to visit the southern and eastern parts which abound with delightful scenes.

Carisbrook castle, about a mile from Newport, was a place of strength in the time of the Britons; the Romans repaired it in A. D. 45, and Whitgar, to whom it was given by Cerdic, rebuilt it about 519. Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devonshire, re-edified it, and it was afterwards repaired by the governor of the island. It was also greatly repaired by Queen Elizabeth. It was frequently used as a state prison; the Earl of Arundel was kept here, in Richard the third's time, till he was condemned and beheaded; and King Charles I. was imprisoned here eight months, in 1648, by Colonel Hammond the governor.

The prospect from the keep or dungeon is most extensive and beautiful, taking in, as well as the sea to the north, east, and south, the New Forest and Portsdown. There was a well in it three hundred feet deep, but this is partly filled up as useless and dangerous.

The

The ascent to it on the outside has seventy-two steps, each about nine inches, making fifty-four feet. Under a small building in the castle-yard, is another well, above two hundred feet deep. By means of a large wheel, water is drawn from hence for the use of the garrison; and one poor ass, not long since dead, had done this duty forty years, and was become a natural curiosity. A pin dropped, after more than three seconds, emits a sound inconceivable to all who have not heard it. We must add that the tower of St. Catharine's chapel, built for the safety of ships and vessels, in the night, by lights, as well as for firing masts, is yet standing, being 750 feet above high-water level. It is thirty-five feet and an half high, octangular without, and quadrangular within; and has a pyramidical roof on each side, both interior and exterior, of four feet.

We cannot here omit the opinion of Dr. Speed, that the place called the Street, west of Cowes, was a Roman way to Carisbrook; the passage to the Isle of Wight, before Cowes became a port, being from Leap, on the opposite

opposite shore, to Gurnet-bay. Our limits will not permit us to enlarge on the history, either natural or civil; we shall therefore hasten to remark briefly those seats, &c. in the island which are most deserving of the stranger's attention. We shall begin with those towards the east end of the island, taking them as they occur to us, without too strict an attention to the shortest route.

Sir William Oglander's seat at Nunwell, in Brading parish, about seven miles east of Newport, is the first. This is the most ancient family in the island; although the house is situated in a vale, it is surrounded with woods and downs, from which latter is a most extensive and diversified prospect. Not only Portsmouth and Spithead, which are nearer, but Portsdown, and even Chichester steeple, and great part of Sussex, are seen. The fertile vale, the woods, meadows, and corn fields, with which the eye is presented, nearer to it, extending to Sandown-fort, at once delight and astonish. St Helen's Priory, the seat of Sir N. Grose, one of the judges

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of

of the court of king's-bench, about three miles to the north-east, is a pleasing spot, as is St. John's, the seat of General Amherst. Apsey, the seat of Mrs. Roberts, near Ride, is a small but elegant place, from whence Spithead-road and Portsmouth appear to the greatest advantage. At Osborne, the seat of Robert Pope Blachford, esq., is an exceeding good modern-built house, which commands a fine view : in a wood still called the money coppice, Eustace Man, esq., whose grand-daughter married into this family, is said to have buried some valuable property during the civil war, which he could never find ; though it is generally allowed that this island enjoyed a much happier state, at that time, than other parts of the kingdom.

We must not, before we leave this part of the island, omit Quar-Abbey, near Binsted, as affording matter of entertainment for the antiquarian. It is now the property of John Fleming Esq. of North Stoneham, near Southampton. Winchester cathedral was built with the stone from the quarries or stone-pits near this place, and probably this abbey had its  
name



name from thence. The refectory, or common hall, is now used as a barn. The gate towards the sea had a portcullis, and just above high-water mark appear the ruins of a fort, built in the time of Edward III. To the east of the hall, was the church or chapel of the monastery, and on the west are the vestiges of some vaulted cellars.

The cottage of Steephill, on the most eastern point of the island, was built by the late Right Honorable Hans Stanley, when governor of the island. Several foreign ambassadors and persons of rank have been entertained here—universally pleased with the romantic situation, and delighted with the assistances which art has furnished to contribute to their amusement. It now belongs to the Hon. W. Tollemache : Shanklin-Chine, in passing around the coast of Sandown-Bay, is exceedingly romantic ; it is overgrown with shrubs and bushes, and the scene is most beautiful and picturesque. The path down to the sea is very steep, but about half way you are agreeably surprized to find a fisherman's cottage, in a most beautiful but

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secluded

fecluded spot. Further to the south is St. Boniface cottage, belonging to Colonel Hill—a place remarkable for the beauty and taste displayed on it, scarcely to be exceeded.

Loudly as our limits call upon us to stop, we cannot leave Appuldurcombe, the chief seat of the Worsley family, a little to the north from Steeplehill, without paying it a deserved tribute. An elegant gateway of the Ionic order, leads to a park well stocked with deer. The soil is very rich, and beeches of uncommon magnitude, interspersed with venerable oaks, form the back-ground above the house; and different eminences command the most extensive and grand prospects. On the east is seen St Helen's road, Spithead, and Portsmouth; and on the west, the cliffs of Freshwater, the Dorsetshire coast, and the Isle of Portland; the New Forest, and the channel which separates the island from the other part of the county, appear on the north; and on the south is the British channel. An obelisk of Cornish granite, nearly seventy feet high, erected to the memory of Sir Robert Worsley,  
stands

stands on the summit of the park ; and on a rocky cliff, about a mile from the park, are the ruins of an old castle, which serves an object from the house. It shall suffice to add, that ten earthen pots or urns, filled with coals and bits of bones, were dug out of the bank of the moat of Stenbury manor-house, not far from hence, in 1727 ; hence it seems to have been a family cemetery, prior to the custom of burying in churchyards.

The stranger can hardly persuade himself to leave the island, till the rest of its beauties have been seen ; and we must lament that we cannot accompany him for want of room. A few general observations only must suffice, collected from the same authentic sources to which we have been already so much indebted.

A large ridge of hills runs through the island from east to west ; on the south part is fine tobacco-pipe clay, of which great quantities are exported ; and a fine white sand for making glass. On the west are the Needles, several large chalky rocks, one of which, near

two hundred feet high, fell a few years ago. On the north-east are the Brambles, and on the east the Mixen. The perilous expedient of taking birds in the rocks of the island, particularly in Freshwater cliffs, must be here recorded. They descend by ropes, fixed to iron crows, which are driven into the ground; and thus suspended, beat down the birds with sticks, as they fly out of their holes. About a pound of soft feathers, which they sell for eight-pence, is produced by a dozen; and the fishermen buy the carcases at sixpence per dozen, to bait their crab-pots. Copperas stones are found in abundance, of good quality, about Alum Bay. A large pair of stag's horns were discovered, in 1624, by the mouldering of the cliff, about two fathoms in the ground; these had probably remained there ever since the island was separated from the opposite shore. The country people also frequently dig nuts from the ground, which they call Noah's nuts; and the late David Urry, esq. of Afton, remembered one of the barrows on the Downs, at the west end of the island, being opened, which contained an urn full of bones.

The



The whole island is about sixty miles in circumference. It has a most beautiful appearance, and may be considered as one of the most fertile spots in Europe. It was proposed, in the year 1629, to make the peninsula of Freshwater a place of retreat for the inhabitants, with their cattle, in case of invasion; by converting it into an island, cutting through the neck at Freshwater gate, and securing the passages with drawbridges and half-moons: Yarmouth, which has a garrison, was intended for the more considerable inhabitants. This as well as Newport, and Newtown, sends members to parliament.

We would wish to recommend the house of industry in this island as a model to the kingdom. It was established in 1775, and its salutary effects are well known. The principal employment is manufacturing hemp and wool, into sackings, kerseys, &c.

CHAP.

N. B. *A Correct MAP of the Isle of Wight may be had of the publisher of this Guide, price 1s. 6d. and on canvas with a case for the pocket, 2s. 6d.*

## CHAP. VIII.

### THE TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND SEATS, IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SOUTHAMPTON.

NOTHING contributes more to the convenience and comfort of a town, than the excellence of the roads in its neighbourhood: These means of communication are in great perfection around Southampton; and being easily kept in repair, from the nature of the soil (which affords the best materials for their formation), are never impassable, or disagreeable to the traveller, even in the most inclement seasons. They are equally remarkable also, for their beauty and variety; stretching in all directions, through the New Forest, on the  
the

the one side, and a richly-cultivated country on the other, they afford endless changes of scene; and different combinations of prospect. The one from Southampton to Lyndhurst, and thence to Lymington, cannot be passed without gratification. The former village is an elegant rural retreat, placed in the heart of the forest; and, in early times, was frequently resorted to by our monarchs, who repaired thither for the purpose of enjoying the chase. There is a large mansion, called the King's House, on the site of which probably stood the ancient palace, erected for the reception of these royal hunters. The present building is of no great antiquity; the eastern, or oldest end, being of the age of Edward VI. or Elizabeth. Many years have elapsed, however, since Lyndhurst has been regularly honored with these royal visits; though the satisfaction which our amiable monarch expressed on staying here a few days, in the year 1789, leads us to hope that he may occasionally spend a short time at a place which has been, in distant ages, the theatre of much amusement to his ancestors. His Royal Highness  
the

the Prince of Wales, also, who in the year 1794 reviewed a part of Lord Moira's army, at Lyndhurst, was highly gratified with this first visit to it, and with the grand forest-scenery with which it is surrounded.

### MOUNT-ROYAL,

The seat of Robert Ballard, esq., is most delightfully situated on an elevated spot, immediately contiguous to Lyndhurst. It commands a magnificent, extensive, and varied view. The appellation which it at present bears, was bestowed on it by His Majesty, who, during his continuance here, surveyed the house and grounds, and honored them with this mark of his approbation. It is but justice to the worthy owner, to make this particular mention of a mansion,

“ In whose kind haunt  
“ The hospitable genius lingers still;”

the external beauty and advantages of which, are equalled by the comfort, benevolence, and sociality that reign within.

CUFFNELLS,



## CUFFNELLS,

The summer residence of George Rose Esq., next presents itself. Though it derives many of its charms from the hand of nature, which has clothed it with noble timber, and flung the grounds about in a very advantageous manner; yet it is much indebted to the finger of art, for its more minute and elegant beauties. It is said that the improvements which have taken place here during the possession of the present owner, are the offspring of female taste, and have been formed under the direction of Mrs. Rose—a circumstance that does great credit to the lady, as they afford a pleasing instance of that rare combination of genius and judgment—skill in the laying out of pleasure-grounds.—Hence we proceed to

## LYMINGTON;

Which is a corporate town, and a borough by prescription; it is pleasantly situated on an eminence. From hence to the Isle of Wight is but a short passage by sea, not far from the celebrated rocks called the Needles. Here,  
and

and in the neighbourhood, are very famous salt-works, and the salt made here is said to be the best in the kingdom. It has also a good dock, and the river on which it stands is navigable up to the quay for vessels of considerable burthen. This town is lately become a fashionable sea-bathing place.—About eight miles from Lymington is the village of

#### BEAULIEU;

Where was formerly an abbey of Cistercian monks. Its remains are still considerable; the abbey walls are pretty perfect, and by the ruins of foundations which appear in divers parts within them, we are assured its buildings must have been very extensive. The refectory is entire, and has long been converted into the parish church of Beaulieu village. The house where the prior was lodged is now used as a dwelling-house, and is very commodious.

From Dibden church-yard, exactly opposite Southampton, in New Forest, is a fine prospect, well worth the traveller's attention.

The

The first object on the road to the north is

### BELLEVEUE,

Which from its situation at the junction of the Winchester and Portsmouth roads above the town must command universal attention. The fine prospect has given it a name, and the excellent order of the gardens, which are filled with the most curious plants, shrubs, and flowers, shew the great taste of its original owner, the late N. St. Andre, esq.

### PADWELL, or BEVOIS MOUNT,

Is about a quarter of a mile further, on the right of the Winchester road. [For particulars see page 84.]—On the opposite side, a little retired from the road, is

### BANNISTERS,

The rural seat of William Fitzhugh, esq. The many improvements and additions made in the pleasure-grounds, gardens, &c. by this gentleman, since it has been in his possession, have considerably increased its beauty.—Next to this, nearer the road, we see

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CLAYFIELD,

## CLAYFIELD,

The seat of Charles Mackett, esq. It is pleasantly situated; the house is neat; and the grounds are disposed in a judicious manner.— About six miles further on is

## CRANBURY,

The seat of N. Dance, esq.; in a beautiful situation, which commands a fine prospect of Southampton Water and the Isle of Wight. Some fine ruins of an obelisk are in the park; but the house which is highly finished, has an apartment most splendidly decorated, being, only on a small scale, mostly like the Pantheon in London, with pillars of the same marmorean appearance. In proceeding about two miles farther to the north-west, we reach

## HURSLEY,

Near which is the seat of Sir William Heathcote, bart., one of the present members for Hampshire. The house, which was built by his grandfather, is very grand and elegantly furnished. Oliver Cromwell had a house near  
the



the site of the present mansion ; here, amongst other valuable paintings, is one of that distinguished character. The large basin of water surrounded with iron rails supplies the house ; and the extent of the park and order of the garden, renders the whole exceeding pleasing. On returning directly south, by that part of Stoneham common to which Chilworth adjoins, the prospects are beyond description enchanting and picturesque. From hence by diverging a little to the right, in about a mile and a half we come to the pleasantly situated village of

### TOOTHILL ;

Where the eye is feasted with views most extensive and diversified. But the morning prospect exceeds in richness and luxuriance, particularly about the time of high water in the Southampton river. The vestiges of a Danish camp are here visible.

On the Portsmouth road the first object that demands the attention of the inquisitive traveller, is

M 2

PORTS-

## PORTSWOOD - HOUSE;

The residence of General Stibbert in a delightful situation; the house is finished in the most refined taste. The shrubberies, thro' which serpentine walks lead you around a beautiful lawn, are scarcely to be equalled either in variety or choice. The river Itchen forms a kind of bay at the bottom, skirted almost on all sides with verdant fields, and hanging woods. Proceeding forward we arrive at

## SOUTH STONEHAM,

Which is about three miles from Southampton, on the banks of the river Itchen. Here is the house of Hans Sloane, esq. some time member in parliament for Southampton; a large and pleasant mansion, near to which is the church. The view of the river and its opposite banks is charming; and the rising hills, covered with trees, fields, farms, and cottages, present a pleasing scene, every where varying upon every change of situation.—At no great distance, on the opposite side of the river Itchen, is

TOWNHILL,

## TOWNHILL,

A new and spacious house, the property of N. Middleton, esq.; which is finished and furnished in the most magnificent taste. As it is situated on an elevated spot, the views from the park and gardens are very extensive.—Farther to the north is the village of Swathling, where, leaving the Portsmouth road, we proceed to

## NORTH STONEHAM.

Here is the seat of John Fleming, esq., once member for Southampton; the situation of the house is low, but it has excellent gardens, and an extensive park, full of fine timber, and deer. At the upper part of the park, westward, near the turnpike-road from Southampton to Winchester, is a summer-house, the situation of which, and the views from it are so beautiful, that it can scarce be equalled.

In the church, near the house, is a superb monument of Lord Hawke, who is interred therein. The battle of this great naval commander with Conflans, is executed in white-marble, in a masterly manner. On it is the following inscription:

M 3

D. O. M.

D. O. M.

*THIS MONUMENT IS SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF***EDWARD HAWKE,**

LORD HAWKE, BARON OF TOWTON, IN THE COUNTY  
OF YORK, KNIGHT OF THE BATH, ADMIRAL AND  
COMMANDER OF THE FLEET, VICE AD-  
MIRAL OF GREAT - BRITAIN, &c.

Who died October 17, 1781, aged seventy-two.

The bravery of his soul was equal to the dangers he encountered---the cautious intrepidity of his deliberations, superior even to the conquests he obtained. The annals of his life compose a period of naval glory unparalleled in later times, for whenever he failed victory attended him. A prince, unfolicited, conferred on him favors which he disdained to ask.

THIS MONUMENT IS ALSO SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

**CATHARINE, Lady HAWKE, his Wife,**

The beauty of whose person was excelled only by the accomplished elegance of her mind.

She died Oct. 9, 1756, aged 36.

In the conjugal, parental and social duties of life, they were equalled by few, excelled by none.

We will next proceed towards Romsey, on which road the first object that strikes us, is

**SHIRLEY - HOUSE,**

The seat of William Greville, esq., in a pleasant situation, not far from the road side. The gardens are neat and extensive, and the  
house



house commands a variety of prospects—Passing GROVE-PLACE, the seat of E. Meyler esq. we come to

### BROADLANDS,

The seat of Lord Viscount Palmerston. The house is so highly finished in every part, that we are at a loss which to admire most; the chimney pieces—the doors, which are double, all of mahogany, and carved—the fine wainscot floors—the richness of the Indian paper, and furniture—and, above all, the capital paintings, claim the stranger's attention. The noble owner is the descendant of the illustrious Sir William Temple. The gardens, with the hot and green houses are kept in the best order, to enliven which the meandering course of the river Test greatly contributes. An American aloe was here in full bloom, in the year 1773.—Quitting Broadlands, we arrive at

### ROMSEY,

About seven miles from Southampton. A monastery of Benedictine nuns, according to  
William

William of Malmſbury, was founded here by King Edgar.

The church is an ancient building, well arched with free-stone, in the same manner as the oldest part of Winchester cathedral. On the outside of the north cross are marks of cannon-balls, fired in the civil wars, to batter it down. Here is a fine monument of Lady Palmerſton, with an elegant inscription. That illustrious character Sir W. Petty, ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdown, who was born in this town, is buried here, in the south aisle of the chancel, under a flat stone, with this simple inscription,

HERE LAYES  
SIR WILLIAM PETTY.

A neat organ was erected in 1782, by subscription of the neighbouring gentlemen and inhabitants—About a mile from hence, on the road to the Forest, is

PAUNCEFOOT, or PAIN's-FORT HILL,

For etymologists are divided. From the pasture grounds adjoining, you have a most extensive

tensive prospect. Around the summit of the hill are various appearances of batteries having been placed there formerly ; if so, though we cannot at present discover for what purpose, this would clearly determine the name of this pleasing situation.—Proceeding about two miles and an half further, we reach OWER, from whence diverging to the right, we come to

### PAULTONS,

The seat of Welbore Ellis, esq. Here the beautiful lawns are every where terminated by the finest timber trees ; the avenues to the house are shaded with large firs, and the artificial water, and bridges, seen from the house, present an agreeable scene.—Let us now return about a mile, on the road from Salisbury to Southampton, where on the right is

### TATCHBURY MOUNT.

Tradition says that Tatchbury was for a long time a hunting seat belonging to the crown, and that the house extended far northward to the present barton or yard. This probably was, when the court was held at Winchester,  
and

and Southampton the frequent residence of the kings of this island. At this time, it is likely the king and his attendants had divine service performed here; the name of chapel field, which is still retained, seems to allude to it, and there are other circumstances to corroborate this opinion.—Leaving this delightful spot, though with much reluctance, we descend to

### TESTWOOD;

Most pleasantly situated. The house is elegantly furnished; the shrubberies and plantations form a kind of amphitheatre; and the river, bridges, and shipping, in the front, improve the scene.—About half a mile from hence, on the road to Southampton, through Totton, is

### REDBRIDGE,

Which lies on the borders of New Forest, at the influx of the Test into the Southampton river. It had formerly a small abbey. A pretty good trade is carried on here, in coal, timber, and corn.—Leaving this we come to  
Millbrook,



Millbrook, a pleasant village, situated about a mile and an half from Southampton, on the borders of the water: about half a mile nearer, is

### F R E E M A N T L E,

The seat of John Jarrett, esq. The house is well sheltered with trees, having a good garden, with a hot-house and shrubberies.

### The P O L Y G O N,

Must not be omitted. This is a groupe of buildings to the north of the town, that will attract our notice. The plan of this intended assemblage of elegant edifices was devised, by Mr. Leroux, an architect of Great Russel Street; it was to consist of twelve sides, having an house in the centre of each, with the proper offices low and detached. The principal fronts were contrived to appear outwards, and the gardens to converge towards a basin of water in the centre, which was to supply the several houses. The whole was to include about twenty-two acres of a fine gravelly soil, which being agreeably elevated, commanded a  
most

most delightful prospect of Southampton Water as far as Calshot Castle; with fine views of the New Forest and the town of Southampton, as well as many gentlemen's seats, and a distant view of the Isle of Wight. At the extremity a capital building was erected with two detached wings and colonades; of which the centre was an elegant tavern, with assembly and card-rooms, &c. and each wing was an hotel to accommodate the nobility and gentry. The tavern is now taken down, but the wings are still remaining, and are converted into genteel private houses. Could the plan be completed, it would be one of the first places in the kingdom, perhaps in the world, regarded in the view of modern architecture. We must not forget that the exterior part is encircled with a fine gravel road which is much frequented by company in carriages and otherwise for airing.



THE

THE GOING OUT AND COMING IN  
OF  
STAGE-COACHES, MAILS,  
WAGGONS, &c.

---

COACHES, MAILS, &c.

ROGERS and Co's Eight-wheel Patent Coach, called the Royal George, sets out every morning, except Sunday, at half past five o'clock, from the *Coach-and-Horses* Inn, Southampton, to the Golden-Cross, Charing Cross, and Swan Inn, Lad-lane, London.

A Diligence every morning at six o'clock, to the same Inns.

A Mail coach every night at eight o'clock, to the Bell-and-Crown, Holborn.

A Mail coach to Poole, every morning, and returns the same day.

A Mail coach to Lymington, every morning, and returns the same day.

A Post coach to Bath and Bristol, every morning, but Sunday, at six o'clock.

A genteel coach to Oxford, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at six o'clock, and returns the following days.

N

A coach

A coach to Portsmouth, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at seven o'clock, and returns the same day.

A coach to Gosport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at seven.

Genteel Post Coaches and Chaises may be had at the same Inn.

COLLYER'S Coach, called the Self-Defence, sets out every morning, except Sunday, at 5 o'clock, from the *Star Inn*, Southampton, and arrives at the Belle Savage, Ludgate-hill, London.

Cox and Co's London Mercury sets out from the *Vine*, every morning, except Sunday, at five o'clock, to the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, London.

Post Chaises may also be hired at the Vine Inn.

PRIMER and Co's Coach, called the Duke of York, arrives from Lymington every day, except Sunday, at twelve o'clock, and sets out from the *Red-Lion* at three in the afternoon of the same day.

ROOK'S Van to and from Portsmouth and Salisbury, calls at the *Red-Lion* every day, except Sunday, at twelve o'clock.

From the *Nag's Head*, GINGELL'S Van sets out at nine o'clock every morning, except Sunday, to Winchester, and returns in the evening.

ANDERSON'S Van sets out every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ten o'clock, for Salisbury, and returns the following days.

WAG-



## WAGGONS.

BROOKMAN'S London Waggon arrive every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the Warehouse opposite the Royal George, Southampton, and set out the same days, at nine o'clock in the morning, for the Rose Inn, Holborn-bridge, call at the Old White-Horse-Cellar, and White and Black Bears, Piccadilly, London; and carry goods for Alresford, Winchester, Isle of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, &c.

ASLETT'S London Waggon set out from the *Royal George*, every Wednesday and Saturday morning at nine o'clock, go through Swathling, Twyford, Alresford, &c. and arrive at the Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane, London, every Friday and Tuesday, and return to Southampton every Tuesday and Friday. They call, going in and coming out of London, at the New White-Horse-Cellar, and White Bear, Piccadilly.

COLLINS'S Reading Waggon arrives at the *Royal George* every Monday, goes out again the same day, and carries goods for Basingstoke, &c.

COLLINS'S Winchester Waggon comes to, and goes from the *Royal George* every day.

COLLCUT'S Oxford and Birmingham Waggon comes in every Thursday, and returns the same day, through Winchester, Whitchurch, Newbury, Illey, and Abingdon.

NEWELL'S Bath and Bristol Waggon comes in every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and goes out again the same days; calls at the Swan, Warminster; the Angel, Bath; and the Bunch of Grapes, St. Thomas's street, Bristol.

PLASKET'S Lymington Waggon comes in every Tuesday and Friday, and returns the same days; takes in goods for Redbridge, Totton, Lyndhurst, and the neighbourhood.

### PACKETS AND HOYS.

A packet sets out for the Isle of Wight, every morning, except Monday, about eight o'clock, after taking in the mail, and returns every evening, Sunday excepted.

The hoys seldom fail less than three times a week to Portsmouth, though they are not so regular as they used to be before they were obliged to make their entries at the Custom-house.

Packets are continually sailing backwards and forwards, between Southampton and Havre-de-Grace, and Cherbourg, in time of peace; being provided with every convenience for the accommodation of passengers, &c.

Trading vessels are constantly sailing from this port to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, well accommodated for passengers.

Pleasure-yachts, boats, &c. may be hired at any time for naval excursions.

RATES

### RATES OF THE CHAIRS.

From any part of the town within the gates, to or from the Long-Rooms, or to any other part within the gates, 6d.

From any part without the gates, to any other part without the gates, 6d.

From any part within the gates to any part without the gates, or from any part without, 9d.

From any part of the town, to St. Mary's, 1s.

For every chair kept longer than ten minutes, 6d. extraordinary, and so on for every half hour afterwards.


When chairmen are called, or ordered to attend after eleven o'clock at night, 1s. to any part of the town, except from the Long Rooms on ball nights.

Double fare to stop and get out, if only stop a short time and not get out, but single fare.

The end of the pavement Above Bar, and the end of Lower East-street, are the limits of the town.

A  
**PERPETUAL TIDE - TABLE,**  
 SHEWING  
*THE TIME OF HIGH - WATER*  
 AT  
 SOUTHAMPTON.

Moon's Age.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.		Moon's Age.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.		Morning.	Afternoon.
0	11 0	11 25	15	11 5	11 30
1	11 50		16	11 55	
2	0 15	0 40	17	0 20	0 45
3	1 5	1 30	18	1 10	1 35
4	1 55	2 20	19	2 0	2 25
5	2 45	3 10	20	2 50	3 15
6	3 35	4 0	21	3 40	4 5
7	4 25	4 50	22	4 30	4 55
8	5 15	5 40	23	5 20	5 45
9	6 5	6 30	24	6 10	6 35
10	6 55	7 20	25	7 0	7 25
11	7 45	8 10	26	7 50	8 15
12	8 35	9 0	27	8 40	9 5
13	9 25	9 50	28	9 30	9 55
14	10 15	10 40	29	10 20	10 45

 *Low Water is always five hours after every*





THE  
DISTANCES OF ROADS,  
FROM SOUTHAMPTON

To the PRINCIPAL TOWNS in ENGLAND,  
ACCURATELY DESCRIBED.

To London, by *Basing-*  
*stoke.*

	MILES.
<b>WINCHESTER</b>	12
Popham Lane	12
Basingstoke	6
Hook	6
Hartford-bridge	4
Bagshot	10
Egham	9
Hounslow	9
Brentford	3
Hyde-Park-Corner	7
Total	78

Another Road by *Farn-*  
*ham.*

Winchester	12
Alresford	7
Alton	10
Farnham	9
Bagshot	12
Hyde-Park-Corner	28
Total	78

Another Road by *Guild-*  
*ford.*

	MILES.
Farnham, as before,	38
Guildford	10
Epsom	14
Westminster-Bridge	16
Total	78

Another Road by *Kingston*

Guildford, see above,	48
Esher	13
Kingston	5
Wandsworth	6
Westminster-Bridge	6
Total	78

To *Salisbury.*

Romsey	8
White Parish	8
Salisbury	7
Total	23

Another Road through  
*New-Forest.*

	MILES.
Redbridge	4
Plaitford	7
Salisbury	11
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	22

*To Bath and Bristol.*

Salisbury, see above,	22
Devizes	22
Bath	19
Bristol	12
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	75

## Another Road.

Salisbury	22
Warminster	22
Bath	16
Bristol	12
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	72

*To Exeter.*

Salisbury	22
Shaftesbury	20
Milbourn Port	13
Sherborn	3
Yeovil	5
Crewkern	10
Axminster	13
Honiton	10
Exeter	16
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	112

## Another Road.

	MILES.
Salisbury, see before	22
Woodyate's Inn	10
Blandford	13
Dorchester	16
Bridport	15
Axminster	12
Honiton	10
Exeter	16
<hr/>	<hr/>

Total 114

## A nearer Road.

Ringwood	20
Winborne	10
Blandford	10
Dorchester	16
Bridport	15
Axminster	12
Honiton	10
Exeter	16
<hr/>	<hr/>

Total 109

*To the Land's End.*

Exeter, see above,	109
Okehampton	22
Launceston	19
Bodmin	20
St. Michael	15
Truro	8
Helstone	17
Penzance	12
Land's End	11
<hr/>	<hr/>

Total 233

Another Road to the  
*Land's End.*

	MILES.
St. Michael, as before,	185
Redruth	13
Penzance	16
Land's End	11
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 228

*To Falmouth.*

Truro, as before,	193
Falmouth	12
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 205

*To Plymouth.*

Exeter, see before,	109
Chudleigh	10
Ashburton	9
Ivy-Bridge	13
Plymouth	11
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 152

*Another Road.*

Exeter	109
Newton-Bushel	15
Totness	8
Modbury	12
Plymouth	14
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 158

*To Portsmouth.*

Botley	10
Fareham	8
Portsmouth	8
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 26

Another Road by *Portf-*  
*down.*

	MILES.
Botley	10
Wickham	4
Portsmouth	6
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 26

*To Gosport.*

Botley	10
Titchfield	6
Gosport	7
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 23

Another Road, *over the*  
*Ferries.*

Itchin Ferry	1
Bursledon Ferry	4
Titchfield	3
Gosport	7
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 15

*To Lymington.*

Lyndhurst	10
Lymington	8
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 18

*To Poole.*

Lymington	18
Christchurch	12
Poole	12
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 42

### Another Road by Ring- wood.

	MILES.
Ringwood	20
Langham	8
Poole	6
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	34

### To Weymouth.

Ringwood	20
Winborne	10
Blandford	10
Dorchester	16
Weymouth	8
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	64

### A nearer Road.

Winborne, see above,	30
Wareham	12
Weymouth	16
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	58

### To Wells.

Salisbury	22
Wilton	3
Warminster	19
Frome	7
Wells	16
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	67

### To Reading.

Winchester	12
Basingstoke	18
Reading	17
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	47

### To Taunton.

	MILES.
Shaftesbury, see before,	42
Sherborn	16
Yeovil	5
Taunton	27
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	90

### To Andover.

Romsey	8
Stockbridge	10
Andover	8
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	26

### To Oxford.

Basingstoke	30
Aldermaston	9
Pangborne	9
Wallingford	9
Oxford	12
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	69

### Another Road.

Winchester	12
Whitchurch	14
Newbury	13
Marketisley	10
Abingdon	11
Oxford	7
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	67

### To Marlborough.

Andover, see before,	26
Marlborough	27
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	53



*To Cambridge.*

	MILES.
Oxford, see before,	67
Bicester	13
Buckingham	12
Newport Pagnel	14
Bedford	13
Cambridge	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>

*To Gloucester.*

Devizes, see before,	44
Chippenham	11
Malmesbury	10
Cirencester	12
Gloucester	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>

*To Worcester.*

Gloucester, see above,	94
Tewksbury	11
Worcester	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>

*To Hereford.*

Gloucester, see above,	94
Rofs	16
Hereford	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>

*To Petersfield.*

Waltham	14
Petersfield	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>

*Another Road.*

	MILES.
Alresford	20
Petersfield	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

*To Chichester & Bright-helmstone.*

Portsmouth, see before,	20
Havant	4
Chichester	9
Arundel	9
Findon	10
Brightelmstone	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>

*Another Road.*

Arundel, see above,	42
New Shoreham	14
Brightelmstone	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>

*To Tunbridge-Wells.*

Brightelmstone, see before,	62
Lewes	8
Uckfield	8
Tunbridge Wells	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>

*Another Road.*

Guildford, see before,	48
Darking	13
Westerham	21
Sevenoaks	5
Tunbridge Wells	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>

*To Margate.*

	MILES.
Westerham, see before,	82
Maidstone	21
Sittingborne	12
Canterbury	20
Margate	16

Total 151

*Another Road.*

Tunbridge Wells, see before	92
Sittingborne	32
Canterbury	20
Margate	16

Total 160

*A Bridle Road from Tunbridge Wells to Margate.*

Tunbridge Wells	92
Goudhurst	11
Bethersden	14
Canterbury	20
Margate	16

Total 153

*To Shrewsbury & Chester.*

Worcester, see before,	120
Kidderminster	15
Bridgnorth	17
Shrewsbury	20
Whitchurch	20
Chester	20

Total 212

*To Yarmouth in Norfolk, through Chelmsford.*

	MILES.
London, see before,	78
Rumford	12
Chelmsford	17
Ipswich	40
Beccles	39
Yarmouth	15

Total 201

*To York, thro' Warwick, Coventry, Derby, Leeds.*

Oxford, see before,	67
Shipston	28
Warwick	16
Coventry	10
Burton on Trent	32
Derby	11
Chesterfield	24
Leeds	47
York	24

Total 253

*To Peterborough by Northampton.*

Oxford, see before,	67
Brackley	23
Northampton	20
Wellingborough	11
Oundle	19
Peterborough	12

Total 152

FINIS.



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